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TEL AVIV - HAIFA

Gov't Wins Vote On PM Letters to Rabbi

By ARYEH RUBINSTEIN, Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

By a vote of 60 to 38, the Knesset on Monday defeated motions of Herut and the National Religious Party expressing non-confidence in the Government. The motions were prompted by the two letters sent last week by the Prime Minister's secretary to Chief Rabbi Nissim dealing with an interview the Chief Rabbi had given to a London weekly paper on the subject "Who is a Jew."

All the Opposition parties supported the non-confidence motions (except the Communists, who abstained).

Presenting the Herut motion, Mr. Menahem Begin referred to the statement of Interior Minister Bar-Yehuda that the Prime Minister told him he had sent no letter to Rabbi Nissim. The first letter, Mr. Begin observed, began with the words: "I have been requested by the Prime Minister..." Such a letter could only be regarded as coming from the Prime Minister himself.

In the second letter, the Prime Minister's secretary had accused Rabbi Nissim of being "knowingly misleading" and "deliberately misleading." Would Mr. Ben-Gurion dare to write in such a manner to Mr. Dag Hammarskjold? Mr. Begin asked.

When you write to the Chief Rabbi of Israel, "put off thy shoes from off thy feet" Mr. Begin said, throwing back at the Prime Minister the quotation he used recently to a Herut Knesset Member who had made some criticism of the kibbutzim.

Mr. Yitzhak Raphael, presenting the National Religious motion, said that the letters were more than an insult to Rabbi Nissim: they were an attack on the authority of the Chief Rabbinate. Such an insult by the Head of a Government to a recognized religious leader could hardly have occurred in any other country, Mr. Raphael said.

He asserted that the Government seemed to be divided on every internal and external question. On only one subject was it united: religion.

Rabbi Nissim's Error

In reply, Mr. Ben-Gurion said that he had requested his secretary to write to Rabbi Nissim in order to call his attention to an error which had appeared in the published interview (that Mr. Ben-Gurion had supported the registration directives of Mr. Bar-Yehuda). He had been sure that the error had been made unintentionally, and the only purpose of the letter was to make the facts clear.

The letter had been a private one, and Rabbi Nissim had no right to publish it without the permission of the writer, Mr. Ben-Gurion said. And, if Rabbi Nissim had been mistaken, there was nothing wrong in correcting him; the Jews had never held that any individual was infallible.

But, after receiving the first letter, Rabbi Nissim neither admitted his mistake nor denied the truth of what had been written to him. Instead he replied that he would not issue any correction until the Committee of Three was abolished. What did one thing have to do with the other?

DR. I.S. ROSENBERG (National Religious): There is a connection. That's the whole point.

MR. BEN-GURION: The point is the incorrect statement that I supported the directives.

DR. Y. BURG (National Religious): They never would have been accepted without your support.

MR. E. SHOSTAK (Herut): Who did support them anyway?

Mr. Ben-Gurion quoted both Jabotinsky and Herzl to refute Mr. Begin's definition of the identity between Jewish nationality and religion.

Turning to Mr. Raphael, the Prime Minister said that the National Religious Party had cried wolf more than once. They had left the Government before over religious issues, but had come back although their demands had not been met.

He went back to 1925 in tracing the history of differences that had arisen with the Religious Party — at

(Continued on Page 3, — Col. 4)

Broad Issues In Debate on Toledano

Two Opposition parties — Herut and the General Zionists — announced in the Knesset on Monday that they would abstain on the vote to confirm the nomination of Rabbi Y.M. Toledano as Minister for Religious Affairs.

The six-hour debate on Rabbi Toledano's nomination began on Monday. It covered a wide range of topics — from "who is a Jew" and religious compulsion to the function of religious parties and alleged discrimination aaginst certain communities. But the debate was somewhat overshadowed by the non-confidence motions which preceded it. (See adjacent column).

Mr. Haim Landau (Herut), asked Rabbi Toledano if he were going to enter a Government which had rejected the *Halachic* position on who is a Jew, both with regard to adults and minors.

Mr. Yosef Saphir (General Zionist), noted that Rabbi Toledano had alleged discrimination against the Sephardic community and that he hoped to improve matters. But if Rabbi Toledano were going to represent Sephardic interests in the Cabinet, the Ministry would once again become a political instrument.

Mr. Baruch Azania (Mapai), said that, from the aspect of national unity, he regretted that the National Religious Party had left the Government. But the continuity of religious representation in the State did not depend on the presence of any particular party in the Government.

In a brief speech, Mr. Frigia Zuares (National Religious) said that, on the face of it, Rabbi Toledano's nomination could be regarded as honouring both religion and the Sephardic community. But since the intention behind the nomination was obvious, it in fact did neither.

Mr. Yigal Allon (Ahdut Ha'avoda) was sorry the National Religious Party had left the Government. But it was not for them to decide who is a Jew. A Jew is one who lives in this country, works in it, defends it, raises a family in it, Mr. Allon declared. (Mr. Y. Serlin, G.Z.: "And what about the Jews in the Diaspora?")

Mr. Ya'acov Riftin (Mapam) asked by what right the Chief Rabbinate had objected to Rabbi Toledano's nomination. The Ministry for Religious Affairs was a government institution, not a religious one, and they had exceeded their authority by expressing an opinion about the composition of the Government.

Mr. Israel Guri (Mapai) thought that the existence of political parties whose adherents were united only by the fact that they had a religious *weltanschauung* was an absurdity. Where political, economic or social questions were concerned, all colours of the spectrum were represented in the religious parties, he asserted.

Rabbi I. M. Levin (Aguda) said he had no wish to insult Rabbi Toledano, but he did not see that he had a magic wand by which he hoped to solve the religious problems of the State. The secular trend was on the upgrade, he said. Sabbath desecration was increasing and missionary activity was in full force.

Mr. Shmuel Mikunis (Communist) called the whole debate an attempt to distract attention from serious economic and political questions. When Mr. Mikunis ranged far afield, the Speaker asked him what that all had to do with Rabbi Toledano. "But I don't know Rabbi Toledano," Mr. Mikunis replied.

Greece Hints At UN Trusteeship For Cyprus

UNITED NATIONS (Reuter). — The Greek representative on the U.N. Trusteeship Committee, Mr. Savvas Loizides, suggested on Monday that Cyprus be placed under U.N. trusteeship if no other way could be found to settle the impasse over the island's future.

In a statement before the Committee, Mr. Loizides said the General Assembly should ask all countries administering dependent territories which are not expected to achieve independence in the very near future to place these territories under trusteeship.

Asked whether he had Cyprus in mind, he pointed out that he referred to all non-self-governing territories not expecting independence soon. "If Cyprus does not achieve independence soon, then Cyprus will be in that category."

The Political Committee of the General Assembly on Monday resumed its debate on the Cyprus question.

Ceylon Wants Talk

Sir Claude Corea, of Ceylon, said his delegation fully supported any proposal which would tend to the continuance of negotiations between the three governments concerned — Britain, Greece and Turkey.

Omar Loutfi, of the U.A.R., said his delegation supported the "legitimate aspirations of the Cypriots." Egypt could not forget that "Cyprus had been used as a base for aggression against her," he said.

Before the 81-member committee were five separate resolutions tabled by Britain, Greece, Turkey, Colombia and Iran.

These were the principal points sought:

BRITAIN — Assembly backing for continued efforts to obtain a negotiated solution.

FRANCE — Endorsement of independence for the island after a period of self-government and creation of a five-nation Good Offices Committee to promote a settlement.

TURKEY — A recommendation for continued efforts at a solution "in application of the principle of equal rights and self-determination according to the particular circumstances of Cyprus and its peoples."

COLOMBIA — Establishment and dispatch of U.N. observers to the island and, if appropriate, to have them assume the functions of a Good Offices Committee.

IRAN — A request to Britain, Greece and Turkey "promptly to resume negotiations with the participation of representatives of the two communities (Greek and Turkish Cypriots) with a view to reaching a solution."

Toledano Insists That Halacha Be Observed

Jerusalem Post Bureau

TEL AVIV—The Minister-designate for Religious Affairs, Chief Rabbi Y. M. Toledano of Tel Aviv, said in a statement issued on Monday that he had told the Prime Minister at a meeting with him earlier in the day that if the Government were to take a decision on registration contrary to religious precepts *(halacha)*, he would be obliged to resign from the Cabinet.

He expressed his deep-felt hope, however, that, through his participation in the Government, he would be able to exert his influence towards preventing such a decision.

Among the telegrams of greetings received by the Minister on his appointment, were messages from: the President of the Agudat Yisrael in America, Rabbi Eliezer Silver; M. André Blumel head of the French Zionist Federation; Prof. B. Mazar, President of the Hebrew University, and Mayor Gershon Agron of Jerusalem.

Libya Asks Review Of U.S. Air Base Status

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — Libya has asked the U.S. to review the status of the American Air Force base in Libya, the State Department said on Monday.

CURFEW IN LEBANESE TOWN AFTER RIOT

Lebanese army and police units enforced a curfew on the township of Shaanin after firing broke out between rival gangs, Beirut Radio announced Monday evening. Several persons were arrested and a quantity of ammunition seized.

The two Lebanese opposition leaders, Sa'eb Salam and Abdullah Yafi, are expected in Cairo from Beirut on Tuesday (today), according to Cairo Radio.

'Copter Crashes On Mercy Flight, 6 Die

WINNIPEG, (Reuter). — All six persons on board died when a Canadian Air Force helicopter crashed and burned out while on a mercy mission over snow-covered northern Manitoba on Sunday.

It was flying to Winnipeg from an Indian reservation with an Indian woman and her two-year-old daughter who were badly burned when their home was destroyed by fire.

U.S. Sees Prospects For General Talks on Germany

Senior officials in Washington said on Monday that Soviet Premier Khrushchev's proposals for making West Berlin a "a free city," while unacceptable in themselves, had opened the prospect of a whole series of East-West exchanges on the German question in the coming months.

One official said that the Soviet note of last Thursday may have ended the current stalemate on arranging a "summit" conference. He recalled that one of the reasons for the breakdown of "summit" talks preparations early this year was Soviet unwillingness to negotiate on European security and the German problem.

If the Soviet Union were now prepared for substantive talks on these broader issues, the U.S. would be ready to discuss them at any time, he added.

Britain's Foreign Secretary, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, told questioners in the House of Commons on Monday that Britain intended to "stand by our obligations" over Berlin. He also said the British Government considered that international agreements over Germany and Berlin in particular could not be unilaterally repudiated.

In Bonn, the official spokesman, Felix von Eckardt, said his Government had proposed a Foreign Ministers' conference of Britain, the U.S., France and West Germany on the Berlin question. He told a press conference that such a conference would most probably be held in Paris a day before or after the December 16 meeting of the Nato Ministerial Council.

In London, the British Foreign Office spokesman told his press conference that a decision on holding a Foreign Ministers' meeting on the Berlin issue is likely to be taken in the next two or three days.

West Berlin on Monday commemorated with one minute's silence the splitting of the city into two parts 10 years ago.

Communist East Berlin on Sunday marked the anniversary with a parade in which slogans backing the recent Soviet proposals for the city were displayed.

The West German Chancellor, Konrad Adenauer, discussed the Berlin situation in Bonn on Monday with leaders of all Parliamentary groups represented in the Bundestag. *(Reuter)*

World Boycott Of Non-Union Ships

ROTTERDAM (Reuter). — Dockers of the International Transport Workers' Federation on Monday began a four-day world boycott of ships flying flags of convenience, and early reports indicated that the boycott was being enforced in many ports.

Targets of the boycott are ships registered in Liberia, Panama, Costa Rica and Honduras — where taxation is lower and regulations are less stringent — instead of their own countries.

In the U.S. trade unionists picketed 15 "cheap flag" ships in Louisiana ports, eight in Baltimore and eight in Mobile, Alabama.

The boycott was partially successful in Dutch ports, but in France the results have been largely negative as most dockers belong to a Communist organization which is not affiliated to the Federation. West German dockers have stood out of the boycott because of a court ruling.

In Monrovia, the Liberian Government issued a statement calling the boycott illegal and an affront to its sovereignty. It said that shipowners using the Liberian flag were entitled to its protection, and the Government would take all proper measures at their disposal to see that flag discrimination does not become "a cheap basis for bargaining."

On Monday night Mr. O. Becu, Secretary-General of the I.T.W.F., claimed here that applications were pouring in from many "cheap flag" shipowners for labour contracts with the Federation for seamen on board about 200 ships There were at present more than 75,000 seamen on such vessels, he said.

UK 'Considering What To Do' About Doran Murder

LONDON (Reuter). — The British Government is "considering what to do" about the murder of Mary Joyce Doran, wife of the British Air Attache in Israel, "in the light of the evidence which it has received," the Foreign Office spokesman told his press conference on Monday.

The spokesman said the Government had received information from U.N. observers on both sides of the Israel-Syria border.

Contrary to earlier statements, he said that Britain was not awaiting a verdict on the observers' reports from the Mixed Armistice Commission.

Answering questions, the spokesman said: "I think we have a fairly clear picture of what happened." He said that permission for investigation by U.N. observers on the Syrian side of the border had been refused until November 21, and that the latest information had reached London only late last week.

Meir Sees Von Horn On Border Situation

The situation along the Israel-Syrian border was discussed at a meeting Monday afternoon of the Foreign Minister, Mrs. G. Meir, and the Chief of Staff of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization, Major-General C. von Horn, it was announced in Jerusalem by the Foreign Ministry spokesman.

The meeting was held at Mrs. Meir's request.

Tito Leaves On Asian, M.E. Tour

President Tito left Yugoslavia aboard his yacht, Ghaleb, on Monday night for Indonesia on the first stage of an Asian and Middle East "goodwill" tour.

During his trip he will have talks with Premier Nehru of India and Abdul Nasser of the U.A.R. The visit is likely to end with a Mediterranean seashore holiday in Egypt.

President Tito is being accompanied by his wife, his secretary, two military aides, and by four leading members of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav League of Communists. They are Blazo Jovanivic, President of the Montenegrin Republic, Ivan Macec, a leading Member of Parliament, Slobodan Penezic, a member of the Federal Executive (Government), and Veljco Micunovic, Foreign Under-Secretary and former Ambassador to Moscow.

Italy and Persia To Cooperate on M.E.

ROME (Reuter). — Italy and Persia will cooperate to ensure independence in justice and freedom for Mediterranean and Middle Eastern peoples and their economic and social progress, a joint communique said on Monday after the Shah of Persia concluded a four-day state visit to Italy as guest of President Giovanni Gronchi.

The two heads of state and their Foreign Ministers established "complete identity of views arising from the deep and close friendship which binds the Italian and Persian peoples and their leaders," the statement declared.

They particularly reviewed the problems of the Near and Middle East and the Mediterranean, and pledged to continue to follow the principles of cooperation laid down in the U.N. Charter, "which are the best guarantee for the maintenance of peace."

PEKING STEPS UP QUEMOY BARRAGE

TAIPEH (Reuter). — Communist batteries on the Chinese mainland on Monday afternoon fired their heaviest barrage against the Nationalist-held Quemoy islands for 25 days.

The Nationalist Defence Ministry said 2,374 shells had fallen between midday and six o'clock local time. No supply convoy was beached during the barrage.

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U.N.R. Wins Virtual Majority In Bloodless Bourgeois Revolution

'May 13 Men' Win Heavily in Algeria

ALGIERS. — The men of May 13 — the day the Algiers crowd forced the Government's hand to bring General de Gaulle to power — scored a clear victory in Algeria as general election results poured in on Monday.

The sprinkling of moderate and left-wing candidates among the 174 who stood in the 18 Algerian constituencies took a heavy beating at the ballot box.

With complete results available from the 20 constituencies of Algeria and the Sahara, considerable further support for de Gaulle seems to have been added to the Deputies in metropolitan France.

Among the 67 Assembly members from Algeria and four from the Sahara, the Left appears to have won only a single victory — that of the Socialist Republican Defence and Social Action list of four Deputies at Setif, in the Constantine region.

In Algiers, the student leader and ex-paratrooper Pierre Lagaillarde scored a decisive victory over more moderate opponents. He led the crowd which stormed the Government building here last May and demands uncompromising integration of Algeria with France.

He said during his election campaign: "We will stage another May 13 if necessary."

Algerian Rebels Seek Aid from Peking

NEW YORK (Reuter). — Mohammed Yazid, Minister of Information in the Algerian rebel provisional "government," revealed in a television programme here on Sunday night that an Algerian delegation was on its way to Peking to negotiate for material support from the Chinese Communist Government.

He said that his "government" had despaired of getting support from the U.S. and therefore was turning elsewhere for help. Yazid added that the delegation, which includes two "cabinet members," had left Cairo on Thursday night.

Turkey Getting $225m. in Loans

BONN (Reuter). — West Germany has granted Turkey a 10-year loan of $50m. at an interest rate of five and three-quarter per cent, the West German economic news agency, V.W.D., reported on Monday.

V.W.D. said that the agreement, signed in Paris on November 28, is part of a multilateral loan agreement under which Turkey is to receive a total of $225m.

The U.S. is to contribute $100m.; the International Monetary Fund and the European Payments Union are to give $25m. each; and $75m. are to come from the countries united in the organization for European Economic Cooperation, including West Germany.

Many Children Die In Chicago Fire

CHICAGO (Reuter). — At least 20 children and teachers died here on Monday in a blaze which swept through an elementary school after an explosion in the building. One school official estimated the death toll might reach 60.

Unprecedented Swing to Right

By MAURICE CARR, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS. — For the first time in this country's history, a single party — Gaullist — will command a virtual majority in Parliament. That is the dominant aspect of the general election results which are picturesquely described by surprised press commentators here as "landslide, earthquake, tidal wave, cyclone," but which may, with literal truthfulness, be termed "revolution"—bloodless, bourgeois revolution.

In the one week interval between the first and second ballots, not only did the public pendulum swing with unexpected momentum further towards Gaullism and toward the right—paradoxically so, for de Gaulle himself stands rather to the left — but the electorate, excited by the initial collapse of such pillars of the late Fourth Republic as Mendes-France, Bourges-Maunoury and Laniel, frenziedly set about knocking down 338 sitting Members of Parliament.

In this unprecedented game of political skittles, the electorate particularly bowled out more prominent personalities such as Edgar Faure, Ramadier, Lacoste, Morice, Moch, Mitterrand, Isorni, Tixier-Vignancourt, representing every shade of opinion in the political spectrum, left and right, for and against Algerian integration, anti-Gaullist and even Gaullist. Thus three members of de Gaulle's present government — Thomas, Bacon and Ramonet — were defeated.

Chance Moods

Chance local moods rather than logic can explain why Daladier, premier at the time of Munich, is out, while his then Foreign Minister, Georges Bonnet, who played a sinister part in the appeasement of Hitler, is in; or why Dides, a ex-Poujadist now Conservative, is out, while Baylot ex-Socialist now Conservative, is in, both being equally notorious for their "parallel police activities" under the former republic; or why one integrationist general and three colonels were beaten while two no less integrationist generals and three colonels were victorious.

The new electoral system of one parliamentarian per constituency in place of the former proportional representation, for all its hazards, ensured virtual elimination of the Communists who collected 20 per cent of the poll but have only 10 seats,



JACQUES SOUSTELLE

thanks to the coalition formed against them by all the other parties. The Socialists, however, also suffered under the new system because, being unable to cooperate with the Muscovite party and lacking allies to the centre, were left high and dry and are now reduced from 88 to 40 seats while the Conservatives shot up from 95 to 132.

260 Votes

U.N.R. with 188 deputies, reinforced by the Algerian contingent, will dispose of at least 260 votes in the new parliament and will probably be further strengthened by Gaullist recruits from Bidault's Christian Democratic Party, thus commanding a clear-cut majority. Although the powers of the Legislature have been curbed under the new Constitution, its influence will not be negligible and 43 million Frenchmen—53 million including Algeria—are wondering what the as yet undisclosed programme of U.N.R. will be. The first major test is already in sight: What will U.N.R. do about the Algerian Deputies' known intention to call for the immediate political integration of Algeria? Such a move would be in defiance of de Gaulle's known resolve to proceed first with economic and social emancipation of the Moslem masses, leaving the settlement of Algeria's political status for later.

Soustelle Hostile To Pan-Arabism

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS.—M. Jacques Soustelle, leader of the victorious Union for the New Republic party in the French elections, in an exclusive interview with your correspondent on Monday, expressed the hope that the Socialists and Conservatives would join with his party in a coalition government.

"We want the UNR to be an authentic centre party, with the Socialists contributing towards the people's social progress and with Conservatives buttressing up the French presence in North Africa. Without social progress for the workers there can be no economic expansion, and without economic expansion we cannot get on with our most pressing task, which is to raise the Moslems' living standards in Algeria to that prevailing in metropolitan France.

"Under the new constitution, the composition of the Government need not necessarily reflect that of Parliament, and our hope is to have the left-centre-right Government of national union."

On foreign affairs, M. Soustelle declared: "Our policy in the Middle East is one of understanding with Israel and hostility to pan-Arabism, as distinct from legitimate Arab aspirations."

Reuter reports from Paris that General de Gaulle will undoubtedly be elected President by an electoral college of 78,000 voters on December 21. The Presidency under the new constitution carries great power in the conduct of foreign policy and in the nomination of the Government and choice of Prime Minister.

The overwhelming triumph of the U.N.R. makes it clear that the next Premier will come from its ranks. Its leader, M. Jacques Soustelle, would be a natural selection, but he is unpopular with the left.

Other Gaullists tipped for the Premiership are Michel Debré, 44-year-old Minister of Justice, and 38-year-old Léon Delbecque, widely known for his Committee of Public Safety activities in Algeria.

But General de Gaulle is believed to be anxious to give the next Government a character of national union. He may offer the Premiership to Edmond Michelet, who is known for his sympathies with the Socialists even though he is a de Gaullist.

Who's In and Who's Out

PARIS (Reuter). — The average age of the members of the French Assembly, on the basis of metropolitan seats, is 49 years compared with 52 for the Assembly of the Fourth Republic.

The oldest member is 82 and the youngest 27.

One hundred and forty-six members of the outgoing Assembly were re-elected — the lowest total since the First World War — while 138 were defeated. The House contains 279 members who have never been Deputies before.

The Assembly includes six women, compared with 19 in the previous Assembly. There are 53 farmers, 28 shopkeepers and tradesmen, 57 lawyers, 38 doctors, eight serving or retired officers, two farm labourers and five factory hands.

Five Deputies are Jewish — four members of the U.N.R. and one Communist.

The final state of the parties for metropolitan France and Corsica, but excluding the 71 seats for Algeria and the Sahara was:

U.N.R. — 188 seats, 4,799,052 votes (26.47 per cent).

Conservatives—132 seats, 4,250,039 (23.64 per cent).

M.R.P. (Catholics) — 57 seats, 1,365,064 (7.58 per cent).

Socialists — 40 seats, 2,484,417 (13.89 per cent).

Radicals and associates — 37 seats, 362,784 (2.01 per cent).

Communists — 10 seats, 3,741,384 (20.76 per cent).

The Communists, who had 144 seats in the old Assembly, thus fall from largest to smallest party — though they polled the third biggest vote.

Out of 24,091,545 registered voters in metropolitan constituencies where a second ballot took place on Sunday, 18,091,152 cast valid votes. Some 25.2 per cent abstained compared with 20.9 per cent in the first ballot.

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Social & Personal

The President's Aide, Sgan-Aluf Y. Carmel, on Sunday called at the Bulgarian Consulate to extend Mr. Ben-Zvi's condolences on the death of the Bulgarian President, Major-General George Demyanov, and to sign the Condolences Book.

Mr. Ben-Zvi on Monday received Sr. Galo Plaza, Chief of Staff of the U.N. Observer Group in the Lebanon, and former President of Ecuador.

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The Foreign Minister, Mrs. G. Meir, on Monday received separately Sr. Plaza; the Governor of Iowa and Mrs. Herschel G. Loveless; and the Governor of Tennessee and Mrs. Frank Clement. Also present were Mr. and Mrs. James Barnette, who are accompanying the visitors, and Mr. R. Dow, First Secretary of the U.S. Embassy.

Governor Clement was present at a ceremony at the Jewish National and University Library on Monday when a collection of books on American literature, the gift of Mr. Charles E. Feinberg, of Detroit, was presented to the library in honour of the Governor.

Mrs. Meir on Sunday evening gave a dinner at her residence at which were present the Minister of Police and Mrs. B. Shitrit; the Ambassador of Ghana, Mr. William Marmon Quao Halm; the Minister of Norway, Mr. Carl M.F. Irgens; the Minister of Chile and Mrs. Valdivieso; the Minister of Burma and Mrs. M. Gyi; the Diplomatic Representative of Greece, Mr. P. Pandermalis; the Dominican Charge d'Affaires, Mr. L. Ramos; Mr. and Mrs. Moshe Bartur; Mr. and Mrs. E. Ben-Horin and Mrs. Rachel Tov.

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The Minister of Labour, Mr. M. Namir, on Monday received Mr. Mitchell Sviridoff, President of the AFL-CIO in Connecticut.

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The Minister of Education and Culture, Mr. Z. Aranne, on Sunday received the Hebrew poet, Prof. Eisig Silberschlag, Dean of the Hebrew Teachers' College in Boston.

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The Chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, Mr. M. Argov, on Monday received Mr. Surindranath Dwivedy, Member of the Indian Parliament and Parliamentary Secretary of the Socialist Party. Present at the meeting were Mr. I. Ben-Aharon and Dr. H. Berger, M.K.'s.

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The South African Transport Minister, Mr. B. J. Schoeman, the Ministry's Director-General, Mr. D. J. Joubert, and his private secretary, Mr. D. Butler, accompanied by the Haifa Port Manager, Mr. A. Landmann, visited Haifa Port and the Dagon silo on Monday. Mr. Schoeman and party later in the day visited the South African Habonim group at Kibbutz Yizrael, where at a brief reception he paid tribute to the pioneering work being done by his former countrymen.

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The Liberian Ambassador, Dr Jerome Yancy, was the guest of the Petah Tikva Rotary Club on Monday. He toured the town and paid a call on the Mayor, Mr. Pinhas Rashish.

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The premiere of Luigi Pirandello's experimental play "Tonight We Improvise" was held at the Cameri Theatre on Sunday night under the patronage of the French Ambassador. The French guest producer, M. Marcel Lupovici, was received warmly.

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Rev. J.S. Gericke, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Stellenbosch, South Africa, visited the Hebrew University on Sunday and was the guest of honour at a University luncheon.

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Mr. Moshe Leshem on Monday resumed his duties as Foreign Ministry spokesman after serving as Director of the Israel Pavilion at the Brussels Fair and as Israel's Acting Commissioner General there.

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Friends of the Women's League for Israel announce the sale of products of Batei Halutsot beginning 8.30 tonight (Tuesday) and is continuing tomorrow and Thursday. Mrs. Edith Navon is chairman.

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BIRTH AND BRITH MILAH

RUBINSTEIN. — Connie (neé Lehmann) and Aryeh Rubinstein are happy to announce the birth of a son, on 16 Kislev 5719 (November 28, 1958). The Brith Milah will take place at Sha'arei Zedek Hospital, Jerusalem, on Friday, December 5, at 9.30 a.m.

British Tars On Dress Parade

HAIFA. — A joint band of the three British warships now on a courtesy visit here gave a display of colourful military pageantry in the Town Hall Square.

The unseasonably bright and mild weather gave the guests a chance to put on their picture book parade uniforms. The men in dark blue tunics with red stripes on their trousers and wearing white pith helmets and white gloves, went through an intricate drill while playing a variety of popular military tunes familiar to those Israelis who served in the British Army and Navy during the last war. They were led by a tall baton-twirling drum-major clad in a tiger skin.

Among the spectators in the square were the Mayor, the British Ambassador, the U.K. Consul in Haifa and high-ranking officers of the visiting warships and of the Israel Navy.

On Sunday, 40 Royal Navy officers headed by Rear Admiral R. A. Ewing, D.S.C., were the honoured guests at a cocktail party held by the British Ambassador and Lady Rundall at the British Embassy in Tel Aviv.

LAW REPORT

The Jerusalem Post December 2, 1958

In the Supreme Court Sitting as Court Of Civil Appeals

Before the Deputy President (Justice Cheshin), Justices Landau and Witkon

The Attorney-General, Appellant, v. The Tel Aviv Municipal Council, Respondents (C.A. 52, 56/57).

Policemen Provided with Accommodation by State Not Liable for Municipal Rates

The Supreme Court allowed one appeal and dismissed another against a judgment of the Haifa District Court delivered on January 23, 1957 (in C.C. 140/55).

In the Haifa municipal area the police are accommodated in three types of housing: in flats belonging to the State, in flats leased by the State and in the Kiryat Chaim Police Station. The Haifa Municipality claimed municipal property rates and general rates from the policemen living in all three types of housing. The Attorney-General, on the other hand, maintained that they were exempt from these rates under section 3 of the Rates & Taxes (Exemptions) Ordinance, 1938, which states that:

"(a) The municipal property rate shall not be levied in respect of any building ... of which the owner is the Crown ... or any person or body holding on behalf of the Crown:

Provided that any occupant by virtue of a lease or licence ... of any building ... owned as aforesaid shall for the purposes of the collection of the municipal rate, be deemed to be the owner of such building ...;

(b) The general rate and education rate shall not be levied on any building ... of which the occupier is the Crown ... or any other person or body holding on behalf of the Crown, and which is used for purposes of the Crown ... and no building ... shall be deemed to be used for any such purposes if such building is occupied by any officer of the Crown who pays rent therefore either directly or by deduction from his emoluments."

Judge Schall, of the Haifa District Court, held that as persons who occupy their dwellings in the course of and as part of their employment — i.e. who have service occupation — cannot be said to be "occupants" within the meaning of section 3(a); therefore such persons are exempt from the municipal property tax. He held, however, that in the case of the policemen in question only those who live in the police station have service occupation, as the test to be applied is one of proximity to the place of employment, and that those police not living in the State-owned and State-leased flats are, therefore, liable for property tax. The Attorney-General appealed against the latter part of this decision.

In the case of the general tax, Judge Schall held that the flats in the police station are occupied by the Crown and hence the policemen living in them are not liable for this tax. He held, further, that while the other flats are occupied by the policemen who live in them, they are so occupied "on behalf of the State" and thus the general rate may not be levied on them. The Municipal Council appealed against this decision.

Mr. C. Gillon, the State Attorney, appeared for the Attorney-General and Dr. Behr for the Haifa Municipal Council.

Judgment

Justice Witkon, who delivered the first of the Supreme Court's three judgments, considered firstly the question of whether the policemen living in the State flats which are not in the police station are exempt from the property rate. There is no doubt, he said, that the State is exempt from paying the property rate either on buildings owned or rented by it, but the question is whether the policemen occupying these flats are not liable for the tax under the proviso to section 3(a). And the answer to that question, he continued, depends on whether they are in fact "occupants" of the flat.

After considering this question, Justice Witkon held that he agreed with Judge Schall that if the policemen in question have service occupation of their dwellings then they are not "occupants" within the meaning of the law, even though the term "occupant" may be broader than the term "occupier," as argued by the Municipal Council. He did not agree with the Judge Schall, however, that the sole test to be applied in deciding whether service occupation exists is that of propinquity to the place of employment. There is no doubt, he continued, that when the dwelling of the person concerned is situated within the precincts of the place of employment (as in the case of a watchman or porter who is accommodated on the premises, or a teacher in a boarding school) this would afford strong proof of the fact that the accommodation is part and parcel of the employment itself. But this did not allow of a generalization to the effect that in all cases, without any discrimination, the accommodation provided will not be regarded as a service-flat if it is at any great distance from the place of employment. In the present case, for example, he continued, it had been explained by witnesses that the proximity of the policemen's dwellings to their place of employment was unimportant as there were no transport difficulties, but that what was important was that the policemen should be concentrated in one or two buildings in order to facilitate their being called out in case of emergency.

There were no grounds, therefore, held Justice Witkon, for distinguishing between the policemen accommodated in the police station and those accommodated in the blocks of flats belonging to or rented by the State. They should all, therefore, be regarded as service occupants of the State and hence exempted from paying the property rate.

Turning next to the question of whether the policemen concerned were liable for the general rate, Justice Witkon pointed out that he had already held that the State is the occupier of all the dwellings in question (and not the policemen on behalf of the State — as held by Judge Schall). That these dwellings were being used for purposes of the State is self-evident, he continued, and the only question to be considered therefore is whether the policemen pay rent either directly or by deduction from their emoluments, because if they do they would be liable, under section 3(b), for the general rate. The District Court had held, he continued, that the policemen do not pay rent either directly or indirectly and he could not but agree, despite the fact that there are some policemen who do not receive accommodation from the State but receive in lieu thereof an accommodation allowance. For, in his opinion, it cannot be argued that the fact that a policeman who receives accommodation does not get an extra allowance is tantamount to that policeman's having his rent deducted from his emoluments — i.e. from some hypothetic salary which is paid to all policemen, whether accommodated by the State or not.

But, Justice Witkon added, if he had thought that the policemen in question do pay rent by deduction from their emoluments he would have regarded this as a cause for denying them the exemption from the general rate provided by section 3(b), as the last part of this section changes any dwelling for which rent is paid by an officer of the State into a dwelling of which the occupier is the officer concerned and not the State, even though the State would have been regarded as the occupier of the dwelling but for the proviso as to the rent.

Justice Landau

Justice Landau agreed that the policemen in question were in service occupation of all the dwellings concerned and therefore did not "occupy" them within the meaning of the law either as occupiers or as occupants.

Insofar as section 3 (b) is concerned, however, he thought the problem was solved by virtue of the fact that it had already been held that the State is the occupier of the dwellings in question. For, he said, section 3 (b) should be interpreted as meaning that the general rate shall not be levied on any building of which the State is the occupier if the building is used for purposes of the State, but that such a building shall not be regarded as being used for purposes of the State if it is inhabited by any officer of the State who pays rent. In other words, he held, the State will not be exempted from paying the general rate if it takes rent for its buildings. He had purposely refrained, he continued, from referring to the persons dwelling in the buildings as "occupying" them, for it is inconceivable that the same building should be "occupied" in the same legal sense by the State, for purposes of section 3 (a), and by the persons living in them, for purposes of section 3 (b).

In the present case, therefore, he held, even if the policemen concerned do pay rent — on which question he expressed no opinion — this fact would in no circumstances transfer the burden of paying the general rate from the State to their shoulders, as it did not, per se, make them the occupiers of the dwellings instead of the State. It was irrelevant therefore to the issue in question — that of the liability of the policemen for the rate and not that of the liability of the State for the rate — whether the policemen paid rent or not.

Justice Cheshin

Justice Cheshin agreed that the property rate could not be levied on any of the buildings in question for, he said, the question of ownership and occupation of buildings for the purposes of section 3 (a) must be decided in each individual case in accordance with its own peculiar circumstances and in particular in accordance with the intentions of those concerned. In the present case, he continued, it was clearly the intention of the police authorities to concentrate their men for greater convenience in times of emergency, and it was completely irrelevant whether the buildings in which they were concentrated were close to the place of work or not. In any case, he added, the duties of a policeman are not confined to any specific place. For the purposes of section 3 (a) the policemen are, therefore, service occupants only, and consequently not liable for the property rate.

In the case of section 3 (b), however, continued Justice Cheshin, the position is different. For here the fact that the policemen pay rent or not is a crucial one in establishing their legal status, and as, in his opinion, they do pay rent — for he regarded the fact that they do not receive any accomodation allowance as being equivalent to having rent deducted from their emoluments — they should therefore be regarded as occupiers of the flats in question and consequently liable for the general rate.

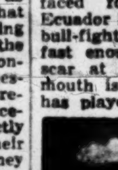
The Attorney-General's appeal was allowed unanimously and the Municipal Council's dismissed by majority decision. No costs were granted. Judgment given on November 13, 1958.

VISITORS' GALLERY: Galo Plaza

UNOGIL Chief Rose From Bull-Fighting to Politics

Sr. Galo Plaza, head of the U.N. Observation Group in the Lebanon (UNOGIL) now visiting Israel as guest of the Government, has a richly coloured career behind him. Despite his vast political experience, he still claims to remain true to his first love — farming. Here in Israel, he will pay particular attention to local methods of irrigation and communal life.

The tall, well-built, ruddy-faced former President of Ecuador has been an amateur bull-fighter — not always fast enough, if the small scar at the corner of his mouth is any evidence; he has played professional football. On the economic front, he has sold "polished apples" on the streets of New York in the early '30s. He later switched to selling real estate — it was a seller's market — then to calendars, and finally settled down for several months as a junior assistant purser on a Greek steamship line.



Galo Plaza

He did most of these things not to make a living, but to prove to his father — twice President of Ecuador — that he could make his own way at the height of the American depression.

Sr. Plaza was born in New York in 1906, where his father was Ecuador's diplomatic representative. Most of his adult education was also in the U.S., at the Universities of California and Maryland, and the Georgetown University Foreign Service School.

On the political front, in addition to his term as President of Ecuador, he was Minister of Defence and Ambassador to the U.S., as well as Mayor of Quito, the capital. Since 1945, when he participated in the San Francisco Conference, he has been a fervent supporter of world cooperation and the U.N. He has seen one of his pet ideas, that of an international police force — an idea regarded as ridiculous 13 years ago — become a reality in the Lebanon, where 21 nations sent officers and men to serve under him.

Twice in the past few years he was picked by Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, Secretary-General of the U.N., for important missions which demanded a blend of stark political realism and innate idealism. The first mission, to visit Budapest during the 1956 uprising, never got started due to the Russian veto; the second one brought him to the Lebanon as head of UNOGIL.

"The situation in the Lebanon was extremely delicate when I first arrived in June. Today, the country has returned to normal. Both the Moslem and Christian communities now realize that their future lies in cooperation."

Sr. Plaza estimates that the entire Observation Group will wind up its affairs and leave the country several days before its final embarkation target of December 10. The group has been a success, he believes, because its members were unarmed.

He has a fine opinion of the Lebanese — especially of their financial acumen. "During five months of strife their currency did not drop a single point in value," he points out.

Chess and Checkers

Recently Mr. Hammarskjold, recalling that Sr. Plaza's experience in mastering South America's intricate politics must have been helpful in his Middle East mission, asked how South American and Middle East politics compared.

"If South American politics are compared to checkers, than those of the Middle East are chess," Sr. Plaza replied.

From Israel, which he leaves on Wednesday, he will go to Europe for several days and visit a daughter in Paris. Then back to the U.S. to visit his son and two daughters in school, and by Christmas he hopes to be back in Quito with his wife, their youngest daughter, and their eldest one who is married and has two children.

Sr. Plaza tentatively plans to settle down on his 5,000 acre farm outside Quito which is 2,820 metres above sea level, and concentrate on dairy farming.

MACABEE KASKIN

Beersheba Councillors Go to Theatre Instead

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA. — The Town Council postponed its regular meeting on Monday and went to the theatre instead. The councillors wanted to attend a performance of the Yiddish comedians, Dzigan and Szumacher, and the decision, unlike others, was unanimous. The meeting was put off until today (Tuesday).

On the agenda is the nomination of Mr. David Hacham as a third deputy mayor drawing a salary.

Barbed-Wire Fences Banned in Schools

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Director-General of the Ministry of Education on Monday issued instructions to Government schools to remove all barbed wire fencing on their grounds.

He reminded school authorities that, according to the Ministry's standing orders, fences should be of wire netting strung between angle irons driven into the ground. All barbed wire fences must be replaced immediately, the instructions added.

Where to go

• **Meet the Israeli!** — Tourists invited to meet Israelis at home. Information at Government Tourist Office, Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa.

JERUSALEM

• **Zoo:** — Jerusalem Biblical Zoo, 8-6.

• **Exhibitions:** — New Exhibitions: 10 Years of Archaeological Activities, 1948-1958, Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech, 9-1; 3-5. Permanent exhibition of Jewish Ceremonial Art, 100 works of Jules Pascin (Bezalel Museum's Collection). Ludwig Schwerin, watercolours, gouaches and drawings. Paintings by Landau, of the Ecole de Paris. Woodcut Illustrations to Virgil, 1502 edition. Archaeological pieces from the Museum's collections. Samples of Primitive Sculpture. Bezalel Museum 9-1; 2.30-5. Oil paintings by Kalman Hack, Artists' House, 10-1; 4-6. Children's Paintings — pupils of Mrs. Tessa Rakosh, Artists House, 10-1; 4-6.

• **Tours:** — Hebrew University conducted tour in English, daily at 12 noon, New University Campus. Spend a morning with Hadassah on a conducted tour starting at 9 a.m. Book for this tour, by phoning 4051, Hadassah Club, Straus Health Centre.

• **Film Shows:** — Israel Films daily, 11.30 Keren Hayesod Hall.

• **Lecture:**— Mrs. Myriam Granott, "My Flying Visit to Iran" (in English), Hadassah Club for Visitors, Straus Health Centre, 4 p.m.

• **Concert:** Kol Yisrael Orchestra, cond.: Georg Singer; soloist: Alisa Hertz. Works: Gernsheim, Chopin, Tchaikowsky; Y.M.C.A. Auditorium, 8 p.m.

• **Exhibition and Sale:**— Products of the Homes for Immigrant Girls (Batei Hahalutsot), Beit Hahalutsot, 14 Ibn G'virol, 8.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV

• **Restaurants:**— Italian specialities. Lunch, Dinner, Luky's Bar Restaurant, 1 Allenby Rd. First Class Italian menu at IL5. Phone 23782.

• **Theatre:** — Ohel, "The Respectful Prostitute", 8.30. Cameri, "Tonight We Improvise", 8.

• **Exhibitions:** — "Wizo on View," Wizo Tourist Club 91 Rehov Hayarkon, 9-8. "Sculpture in Israel — 1957-1958," Tel Aviv Museum, 10-4. Painters and Sculptors Gallery, 26 Rehov Weizmann, 10-1, 4-7. Paintings by David Labkovski, Artists Pavilion, 9 Rehov Alharisi, 10-1, 4-7. Israel Sculpture 1957-58, Biblical Illustrations by Chagall, Tel Aviv Museum, 10-4.

• **Tourist Service:**— Visit Hadassah Club, 30 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 23239. Wizo Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 26825, 8-2 p.m.

• **Z.O.A. House:** — "The Summer Camp for American-Jewish Youth"—lecture by Mr. Leonard Zurakov, 8.30. Tourist Service: 9 a.m.-9 p.m.

HAIFA

• **Tourist Service:**— Hadassah Club, Youth Aliyah Offices, 22 Rehov Hehaluts, Tel. 67955.

RISHON LEZION

• **Theatre:** — Habimah, "Street of Stairs," 8.

COMING EVENTS

JERUSALEM

• Grand Hanukka Ball, Dec. 6: Holyland Hotel; IL4.500 per double ticket at Cahana's. Transport by Taxi Israel.

At the Cinema

"IN Such a Night" (Chen, Tel Aviv) is a Norwegian film — the first to be shown in this country, it is believed — which is based on a real-life story of the German occupation of Norway and describes the snatching of a group of Jewish children from under the very noses of the Gestapo and their safe delivery into neutral Sweden. The escape, which was made possible by the help and courage of Norwegians of all ranks of life, is shown stage by stage and makes a gripping saga. The lack of theatricality and the simplicity of direction add to the moving effect. Maybe the film is no great artistic achievement but it is a touching, human document.

An interesting footnote to the story is that the families of four of the children concerned now live in Israel and two of the youngsters, now grown up, found marriage partners in Tel Aviv.

Modigliani Film

MONTPARNASSE 19 (held over at the Armon David, Tel Aviv) is another film based on a real life story, that of the Italian-Jewish painter, Amadeo Modigliani. The episodes are taken from the last years of the painter's life when drink, drugs and poverty had almost destroyed him.

This Jacques Becker picture is unrelievedly gloomy (added to by the dark photography) but it is evocative and well acted. Gerard Philipe plays Modigliani in a sympathetic manner and Lilli Palmer as Beatrice Hastings, the Englishwoman who played an important role in the artist's life, and beautiful Lea Padovani as Jeanne Hebuterne, mother of his daughter, make credible figures out of their parts.

Bronte Re-Issue

THE Gat Cinema is showing a re-issue of "Wuthering Heights" with Laurence Olivier as Heathcliffe and Merle Oberon as Catherine. This film version of the Emily Bronte novel is well worth seeing.

S.W.

Cinemas

JERUSALEM

3.30, 6.45, 8.45

ARNON: Twilight for the Gods.
EDEN: Raintree County.
ORNA: The Bravados.
ORION: The True Story of Lynn Stuart
OR GIL: Liebe.
RON: The Jewess
SEMADAR: Love in the Afternoon.
TEL OR: Une vie.
ZION: Cargaison blanche.
EDISON: Sissi (2 Teil).
STUDIO: Summer Time.

TEL AVIV

3.30, 7.15, 9.15

ALLENBY: Robinson soll nicht sterben
ARMON DAVID: Montparnasse 19.
CHEN: In Such A Night.
EDEN: The Rich Waiter.
ESTHER: Les Girls.
GAT: Wuthering Heights.
MAXIM: Sisters (Ordeal).
MIGDALOR: The Bigamist.
MOGRABI: The Bridge on the River Kwai.
OPHIR: The Sad Sack.
ORION: No Time for Sergeants.
PEER: Herr Ueber Leben Und Tod.
SHDEROTH: Hanneri.
TAMAR: The Great Dictator.
TCHELET: Guys and Dolls.
TEL AVIV: The Barbarian and the Geisha.
YARON: Ewiger Walzer.
ZAMIR: Aphrodite.
ZAFON: Othello.

HAIFA

3.30, 6.45, 9

MORIAH: Fuhrmann Henschel.
ARMON: Battle of the V.I.
EN DOR: Don't Tell Anyone.
ORLY: The Desperate Hours.
AMPHITHEATRE: Count Five and Die.
ORAH: Maigret sets a Trap.
PEER: The Bridge on the River Kwai.
ATZMON: Dangerous Youth.
GAL OR: Town on Trial.
MAY: Until They Sail.

CO-OP. SETTLEMENTS IN BURMA

Cooperative settlements are to be established in Burma by former Army officers, the Burmese Minister, U Tin Maung Gyi, said on welcoming 56 Army officers who arrived at Lydda Airport on Saturday for one year's training. He was incorrectly quoted in the Press as having said "border" settlements.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

DECEMBER 1, 1958

Pop. Loan 1949/69 (IL10)	100½
4% Comp. Loan 56/67	71
Pal. Bearer Bds. Ser. 2	96½
2½% Comp. Loan	65
3½% War Loan 54/80	97
3½% Tavel Dollar x)	95½
4% Reg. Sterling "A"	97½
Def. Loan Bonds 6½% f)	101¼
6½% Def. Bonds f)	103½
6½% Def. Bonds g)	102½
6½% Loc. C. Debs. f)	101¾
6½% Loc. C. Debs. g)	101½
Pal. Elec. pref. sh. (Ldn.)	279
6½% Bonds 58/65 f)	105
ditto g)	112½
Keren Hayesod	
6½% Deb. 58/65 f)	102¾
ditto g)	106½
6% Deb. 59/68 f)	101¼
ditto g)	102
Igroth 6½% Deb. 58/65	102¾
Rassco 6½% Deb. 58/64	
Class "A" f)	102
Class "B" g)	109½
Rassco 6% pref. ord. sh.	85
Bk. Leumi ord. sh.	145½
Bearer Savings Cert. '59	95½
Bk. Leumi Investment	
Ord. sh. 'B' reg.	100½
Ata ord. 'B' sh.	81
"Kurdaneh" ord. 'B'	81
7% con. debs. 59/68	83½
"Teva" ord. sh.	81
Pal. Cold St. ord sh. reg.	135
Pasa 4% debs. 40/64 reg.	81
Bizur 4% debs. 56/65	90½
Nir 5% pref. sh.	94½
Gen. Mortg. Bk. ord. sh.	79
I.L.D.C. ord. sh. reg.	88
5% debs.	82
Afr. Pal. Inv. ord. sh.	55½
Moller ord. sh. reg.	1075
Pal. Brewery 8% con. debs	75
Assis Bejarano "B" sh.	66½
Nesher 6% debs "A" 55/64	117
Pal. Potash "A" ord. sh.	53½
Dead Sea Works	
5% Deb. reg.	284
Delek ord sh. "C"	85
Mekorot pref. sh.	78
Jordan Exploration Co.	
Ord. sh. reg.	59

Notes: a) purchasing price; b) selling price; c) ex-coupon; d) ex-dividend; e) ex-right; f) linked with $; g) linked with C.o.L.; x) in % of IL1.800.

KEREN YALDENU is holding a grand bazaar at its Tikvatenu Club, Musrara Jerusalem, (near the Ministry of Education building) on Wednesday between 5 and 8 p.m.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Oplatka, Jaffa Rd., Mahane Yehuda, 4021.
TEL AVIV: Marpa, 77 Allenby, 63487. Moshkovitz, 25 King George, 62650. Kitayevitch, 22 Hayarkon, 63566. Yafe, 172 Ben Yehuda, 24543. Tamar, Hatikva Qtr., Giv'at Shimshon. **JAFFA:** Sa'ad, 24 Sderot Yerushalayim, 81445. **RAMAT GAN:** Amit, 130 Modi'in, 72954. **PETAH TIKVA:** Balfour, 15 Balfour. **HOLON:** Tikva, Kikar Struma. **RISHON LEZION:** Strahilevici. **REHOVOT:** Burk, 155 Herzl, 95-1566. **NATANYA:** Hamagen. **HAIFA:** Paiss, 31 Joseph, 4014.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

JERUSALEM: Dr. Grunwald, 22 Bin-Nun, 62963. Dr. Hameiri, 71 Bethlehem, 61457. Dr. Gal, 24 Hashayarot, 3333.
TEL AVIV: Dr. Eisen, 5 Shimshon, 25748. Dr. Har-Even, 35 Sheinkin, 25411. Dr. Weiss, 73 Dizengoff. Dr. Timon, 43 Keren Kayemet, 51374. **HOLON:** Dr. Dukur, 12A Shikun Amami, Tel Giborim.

Notices to the Public

DRAWING OF WAR LOAN (MILVE MILHAMA) (BEARER BONDS) 1944, FIRST ISSUE

The 57th drawing of the above loan will be held at the Bank of Israel, 37 Rehov Lilienblum, Tel Aviv, on December 3, 1958 at 4 p.m.

Admission free. The public is invited.

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Post Office Administration hereby announces that on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, December 9, 10, 11, a public auction will be held of books and articles from packages unclaimed by the general public.

The auction will take place at the CENTRAL POST OFFICE BUILDING, back entrance, Rehov Koresh.

The auctions will commence:
On Tuesday — 3 p.m.
On Wednesday — 4 p.m.
On Thursday — 3 p.m.

IMMIGRANTS HOUSING LOAN (MILVEH SHIKUN OLIM) 1957 NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF BEARER BONDS (Index-Linked)

As the Central Bureau of Statistics has this month published the "Consumer's Price Index" for October 1958, without including in it either vegetable or fruit prices, and in view of the linking of the above Bearer Bonds to the c.o.l. index, the Ministry of Finance has decided, in order not to delay the payment of interest, that the Administrator of State Loans shall pay interest on the amount due for 271 points. The said payment will not affect the right of bond holders to any other remaining sum, if any, which may be decided on after the influence of any possible change in the c.o.l index on the bonds linked to it has been assessed.

Extra amounts, if any should be due, will be paid as follows:

To those holders of Non-negotiable Bonds whose names were registered in the Loans Register on the date of closing, i.e. November 2, 1958.

To holders of Bearer Bonds — any holder of such bonds who will present the first interest coupon due after setting of the final date for payment of the extra amount.

LYDDA FLIGHTS

ARRIVALS: Air France 136 from Paris and Rome at 1940. B.E.A. 128 from London, Zurich and Athens at 2055. El Al 202 from New York, London, Paris and Zurich at 2110. El Al 412 from Brussels, Munich and Vienna at 2355.

DEPARTURES: Air France 193 to Teheran, Karachi, Rangoon, Saigon, Manila, and Tokyo at 0240. Alitalia 497 to Athens and Rome at 1020. K.L.M. 528 to Munich and Amsterdam at 1255. El Al 205 to Rome, Paris, London and New York at 1500. Olympic 615 to Nicosia and Athens at 0815.

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
522, 349, 33.3 & 41.7 M

News: Hebrew: 6.35, 7.00 and 7.58 a.m., 1.30, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m.
English: 2.00 p.m. French: 2.15 p.m.

6.30 a.m. Service (R). 6.37 Callisthenics. 6.47 Musical Clock (R). 7.17 Morning Melodies. 8.00 Close Down.

11.00 a.m. Popular Concert: Beethoven: Overture "Consecration of the House" (Conductor: Arturo Toscanini). Schubert: Symphony No. 8 in B-minor ("Unfinished") (Cond.: Charles Munch). Mozart: Adagio and fugue for Strings (Conductor: Otto Klemperer). Corelli: Concerto Grosso in D (Conductor: Renato Fasano). 12.00 Woman's Programme. 12.15 Lunctime Music. 1.00 Light Music. 1.10 Oriental Songs. 1.45 Where to Go? 1.50 Light Music. 2.30 Close Down.

4.30 p.m. News in English, Swedish and Spanish. 5.05 Popular Songs and Melodies. 5.25 Torah Lesson by Dr. Nehama Leibowitz. 5.55 A Farming Guidance Programme by O. Kapelink & E. Abba. 6.00 Youth Corner. 6.30 Interlude. 6.35 Histadrut Programme. 7.20 Ron Ami. 7.35 Pencil Sketches. 8.05 Concert by the Kol Yisrael Orchestra. Conductor: Georg Singer. Soloist: Aliza Herz (Piano). Friedrich Gernsheim: Overture Chopin: Piano Concerto No. 2 in F-minor op. 21. 8.50 Bible Reading: Melachim 1. chaps. 17 & 18. 9.10 (Concert Cont.) Tchaikowsky: Symphony No. 2 in C-minor, op. 17 ("Little Russian"). 10.10 Literary Corner. 10.25 Daily Hebrew. 10.30 Light Music. 11.10 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
422, 460, 293.7, 41.7 & 33.3 M.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: 6.00 "First Broadcast" Emanuel Gordon: (Flute) at the Piano: Arieh Sacha. Mozart: Adagio, Debussy: "Syrinx." Handel: Sonata. 6.20 Works for Organ by Frescobaldi 1) Variations 2) Toccata. 6.30 The Preludes for Piano by Debussy. Book 2 played by Frank Pelleg.

7.00 French 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Mograbit. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 Rumanian. 9.15 Hungarian. 9.30 Polish. 9.45 News in English. 10.00 Close Down.

ARABIC PROGRAMME
407 & 41.07 M.

Arabic Programme (including News): 6.30—7.15 a.m. 1.15—2.15 and 5.30—11.15 p.m. Persian 5.15 p.m.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (33.3 M.)

Programme to South Africa 6.30 News. 6.40 Topical Talk. 6.45 "Street Scene." 6.55 Hebrew Corner.

Programme to the U.K.: 10.15 News. 10.25 Topical Talk. 10.30 "We Live Here."

ARMY PROGRAMME (48.4 216, 225 & 235 M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Songs & Melodies. 7.30 News. 7.15 Requests for Classical Music Works by Thomas, Bruch & Delibes. 8.00 "The Soldier as a Civilian." 8.20 Air Force Orchestra. 8.50 Light Music. 9.00 News. 9.15 "Library for the Soldier." 10.00 Evening Tunes. 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (13.80, 16.84 & 24.80): 7.15-7.45 p.m. News. News Talk. "Mid-Week Magazine."

MUSIC U.S.A. (19 & 25 M.): Voice of America: 9.00—11.00 p.m. Light Music & Jazz.

CYPRUS BROADCASTING SERVICE — English Programme (434 & 495 M.): 7.45 a.m. News. 12.30 p.m. Midday Melodies. 1.30 News. 4.30 Teatime Music. 7.00 News and Commentary. 7.15 Fred Waring & his Pennsylvanians. 10.00 "A Life of Bliss." 10.30 The Melachrino Magic Strings. 11.00 News.

Women's International Zionist Organization
WIZO Histadrut Nashim Zioniot
announce the festive opening of
The Rebecca Sieff WIZO Women's Centre in Migdal Ashkelon
The ceremony will take place on Tuesday, December 2, 1958, at 3.30 p.m. in the presence of Mrs. Sieff, President of World Wizo, and members of the Executives of World Wizo and Israel Wizo.



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To all participants of the
VITA COMPETITION
In reply to many requests, we wish to inform the public that the distribution of the main prizes will take place on December 4, 1958 at 4.30 p.m. at our factory.
All winners will be notified by mail and the names and coupon numbers of the winners will also be published in this paper on December 9, 1958.
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Today's Postbags

The Weather

FORECAST: Possibility of occasional light rain in the morning.

Weather Synopsis: A shallow trough over East Mediterranean causing instability and occasional local light rain.

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	86	7	14	15
Tiberias	—	11	20	21
Haifa Port	65	10	19	19
Natanya	74	10	19	20
Tel Aviv Kirya	65	10	20	20
Tel Aviv Port	75	13	18	19
Lydda Airport	64	8	20	21
Jerusalem	81	9	14	15
Beersheba	53	7	20	21
Sdom	40	14	25	26
Eilat	36	8	22	24

(A) Humidity at 8 p.m. (B) Minimum temp. (C) Maximum yesterday. (D) Maximum temp. expected today.

ARRIVALS

Mrs. Tonie Hauser-Zeissler, Vice-Chairman of World Wizo's Executive and Chairman of its Fund-Raising Department, after two months abroad.

Miss Miriam Hadar, Israel's beauty queen, after a four-month tour of the U.S., during which she lectured for the Bonds Organization. (by El Al).

Dr. Bernard Weinart, General Manager of Swissair in Israel, from Berne, (by Swissair).

Mr. Ya'acov Grinberg, Deputy Speaker of the Knesset, after attending the U.N. General Assembly as member of the Israel delegation, (by El Al).

Mr. Oscar Schechter, Director of the U.N. Secretariat's Legal Department, for a three-day visit as guest of the Foreign Ministry, (by B.E.A.).

Mr. Allouni Ba, of Senegal, and Mr. Joseph Adoo, of the Ghanaian Ministry of Industry, to attend the Afro-Asian Seminar on Cooperation, from Paris, (by B.E.A.).

Mr. Shum Quai Hong, a Malayan businessman, from Rome, for a short visit, (by El Al).

DEPARTURES

Mr. Odo Aukrust, U.N. Technical Assistance expert, after a three-month visit to advise the Treasury on preparation of the budget, for Oslo.

TUITION at teachers seminars has been reduced by half as of the beginning of the current semester for children of persons who fell in the War of Independence.

Bill Tabled to Control Changes in Elections

Mr. Nahum Nir (Ahdut Ha'avoda) on Monday submitted a private member's bill, according to which any change in the elections procedure would require prior amendment by the Knesset of "The Basic Law of the Knesset." The Basic Law can be amended only by a majority of the Knesset members (61) and not merely of those present.

Mr. Nir's intention in submitting the bill is to prevent changing "in an indirect manner" the election procedure as proposed by Mr. Y. Almogi (Mapai). Mr. Almogi's bill was tabled last week. It calls for a national referendum on the question of instituting direct constituency elections in place of the present system of proportional representation of national lists.

U.S. to Grant Israel $225,000 For Research in Agriculture

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Israel is to be allocated $225,000 (about IL400,000) for agricultural and associated research under a programme initiated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture with the use of funds accounted to the U.S. from the sale of U.S. surplus agricultural commodities.

This was revealed to the press in Jerusalem on Monday by Mr. H. Marston, head of the three-man survey team of the U.S.D.A. The mission arrived five days ago and is due to leave on Tuesday (today).

Mr. Marston, replying to questions, said that the allocation was limited this year owing to Congress having approved the scheme only in August, but it might be several times greater next year.

The research will be conducted by Israel scientists and institutions in four general fields, he said. They are: Utilization of farm products, farm production, marketing and forestry.

Projects Financed

Projects financed by three earlier allocations have already been completed — for research on cotton yarns and fibres by the Fibre Research Station and on the purification of starch by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and on the processing of cucumbers to prevent them bloating during brining, by the Beit Dagon Experimental Agricultural Station.

Emphasis in the new projects will be on basic studies, in which Israel scientists have made great progress, Mr. Marston said. The members of the mission, which included Dr. H. T. Cook and Mr. C. C. Buck, declared that while they had been fully aware that Israel possessed outstanding scientists, they had been pleasantly surprised at the wealth of facilities here. They said Israel research was not inferior to what they had seen in Europe. Mr. Marston said that the research could also be of benefit to U.S. agriculture, which had many identical problems, and should help develop new markets both in the U.S. and in Israel. The programme will probably be extended to some 25 to 30 countries, it was said.

By next June, the end of the U.S. fiscal year, a representative of the U.S.D.A. is to come to Israel to negotiate the agreement.

Meet with Lus

The mission is to recommend the further grants after receiving material and suggestions from various agencies here and from U.S.O.M. Mr. Marston said the programme was chiefly aimed at speeding up existing research.

The mission, whose work here had been coordinated by the Israel Research Council, on Monday met with the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Kadish Luz, and during the past five days conferred with scientists at the Beit Dagon Experimental Agricultural Station, the Hebrew University Faculty of Agriculture in Rehovot, the Weizmann Institute, the Technion, the Geological Institute, Medical School Nutrition Department, and the Fibres Research Institute. The visitors were introduced to the press by Prof. D. Amiran, of the Israel Research Council.

THE POST OFFICE has issued a reminder to radio owners that their licences expire at the end of the month and may be renewed at any postal agency against payment of IL10. Persons who fail to renew their licence on time will be liable to a fine of IL2.

Workers Should Aid Each Other: Lavon

Jerusalem Post Bureau

TEL AVIV. — The most important of the achievements of the workers' movements must be the help the more powerful ones can give to their weaker brethren to eliminate hunger and raise general living standards. This was the message of Mr. Pinhas Lavon, Secretary General of the Histadrut, at a festive dinner given here on Monday night to guests from Europe, Asia and the U.S.

The Histadrut Executive were entertaining Mr. Mitchell Sviridov, President of the AFL-CIO in Connecticut, Mr. Erno Gayar of Sweden, President of the I.C.T.F.U., and Mr. Furendranath Dwivedy, Deputy Chairman of the Indian Socialist Party and Chairman of its faction in the Indian Parliament.

Mr. Gayar said that helping underdeveloped countries to progress was not a matter to be left to the U.N. or to governments. The workers' movement had, by its own dynamic and constructive efforts, to prevent the development of repressive and authoritarian trends.

Mr. Dwidevy stated that Israel, though small in territory, was a model for other lands in its democratic institutions. He stressed the fact that poverty and want provided a fertile breeding ground for dangerous influences.

Mr. Sviridov declared he felt very much at home in Israel, which provided a shining example of the mingling and integration of heterogeneous groups.

The toast to the workers' movements in Europe, the U.S. and Asia was proposed by Mr. Reuven Barkatt, head of the Histadrut Political Department.

UNESCO Seminar Opens Thursday

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The First International Seminar on Adult and Workers' Education will open in Tel Aviv on Thursday, and for two weeks, 21 visitors from 16 countries in three continents will study here, Mr. Reuven Barkatt, head of the Histadrut's Political Department, announced at a press conference on Monday.

The seminar is jointly organized by the Israel National Commission for UNESCO, the Histadrut and the Ministry of Education, with the participation of the Foreign Ministry. UNESCO commissions abroad arranged the participation of European visitors from Cyprus, Denmark, France, Greece, Italy and Yugoslavia. Asian delegates will come from Burma, Cambodia, Japan, the Philippines and Thailand. The Liberian Minister of Labour and the Deputy Minister of Education of the Ivory Coast will be among the African delegates who are also coming from Ghana, Kenya and Nigeria.

There will be two Arabs among the 10 to 15 Israel delegates.

The seminar will consist of a study of Israel techniques of education, such as ulpanim and trade courses, while the exchange of experience will be stressed.

Mr. Bezalel Shahar, of the Histadrut Education Committee, has been appointed Director of the seminar.

Half the cost of IL22-25,000 will be contributed by the Histadrut, the Ministry of Education and the UNESCO Commission in Israel.

Dr. M. Avidor, Director General of the Ministry of Education, said that the seminar would study techniques of preparing adults for leadership in the labour movement.

Rayon Machinery Starts at Ashdod

Jerusalem Post Reporter

ASHDOD. — "Some of the machinery being installed at the rayon plant here is of a more advanced type than has been installed anywhere in the world," Mr. Israel Rogosin said on Monday, at a ceremony inaugurating the opening stage of the Rogosin Industries Ltd. factory in Ashdod. "This venture embraces all the combined know-how about synthetic fibres gathered since the year 1900."

More than 1,000 people, including the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Pinhas Sapir, were present at the ceremony in the majestic, fortresslike 4½ dunam, fully airconditioned building overlooking the Mediterranean. Instead of normal windows, the building has diamond-shaped panes.

The present structure represents only one-seventh of the final factory area, to cost a total of $21m. All of the money is being provided by 210 American stockholders, $10m. in the form of stock and $11m. in loans repayable over 15 years.

Mr. Sapir hoped that Mr. Rogosin was blazing a trail for other successful Jewish industrialists who had become leaders in their branches of industry and could bring both their capital and their know-how to bear on the development of Israel. He paid a special tribute to the American friends of Mr. Rogosin, among them Mr. Frank G. Clement, the Governor of Tennessee who had come to Israel especially for today's event.

Greetings were brought by Mayor Gershon Agron of Jerusalem; Mr. Oved Ben-Ami, Chairman of the Ashdod Development Corporation; Mr. E.T. Gelber, General Manager of Rogosin Industries Ltd., who opened the proceedings; Mr. L.R. Townsend, representing the U.S. Embassy; Mr. Aryeh Shenkar, President of the Manufacturers' Association; Mr. Meshel representing the Histadrut Executive; Mr. Peretz Bernstein, M.K., and Mr. Dan Ben-Dor, the architect who designed the plant.

Machines in Action

After the audience had viewed a film showing the process of fabric production in the 18 factories in the U.S. which Mr. Rogosin operates, the spinning machines went into action turning raw rayon into rayon thread to be used either for the production of fabric for tires or of rayon yarn for sheets, shirts and underwear. The machines emit only a muted, humming tone, and plant working conditions are generally ideal.

The gathering was fascinated by the rows of large aluminium bobbins twisting the fine, shining yellow rayon thread into cord automatically at a high speed. All the workers had to do was supervise by walking up and down the rows to ensure that everything was in order.

When the factory is complete there will be 21 giant machines incorporating 5,000 spindles.

The Chief Engineer, Mr. Joseph Gilard, is a 31-year-old sabra who trained at the Technion and the Illinois Institute of Technology. He was invited to America two years ago by Mr. Rogosin to supervise the building and testing of the machines which were installed in Ashdod.



Israel Rogosin, initiator of the rayon factory at Ashdod, is shown here discussing the project with Finance Minister Eshkol (left) and Mr. A. Shenkar, head of the Manufacturers Association (centre). Photo by Lavie

These Scholars Were Polled

The names of 43 rabbis, scholars, jurists and writers who have been asked by the Committee of Three Ministers to express their opinion on the religious status of children of mixed marriages, were officially released on Monday night.

Those approached in Israel include:

Chief Rabbis Herzog and Nissim; Rabbi Y. Toledano, Chief Rabbi of Tel Aviv and Minister-Designate for Religious Affairs; Prof. Martin Buber; Prof. E. Simon; Dr. Yehoshua Shechter, Haifa; Prof. Aharon Katsir, Weizmann Institute; Prof. Shmuel Hugo Bergman; Prof. Yehezkel Kaufman; Yehuda Burla, Haifa; Haim Hazaz, Jerusalme; Shin Shalom, Haifa; Justice Silberg; Attorney General Haim Cohn.

Those consulted abroad include:

Prof. S. Lieberman, Jewish Theological Seminary; New York; Prof. D. Wolfson, Harvard University; Prof. Abraham Heschel, Jewish Theological Seminary; Rabbi E. Cutler, Lakewood Yeshiva; Rabbi Haim Heller, New York; Rabbi Y.D. Soloveitchik, New York; Rabbi M. Shneurson (the Lubavitcher), New York; Prof. Mordecai M. Kaplan, New York; Prof. L. Finkelstein, Jewish Theological Seminary; Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, Cleveland; Rabbi Solomon Freehof, Pittsburgh; Aron Zeitlin, (Hebrew poet), New York; H. Leivick, (Yiddish poet), New York; M. Meisels, editor of "Hadoar," New York; Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter; Judge Simon Rifkind, New York; Rabbi I. Brodie, Chief Rabbi of the British Commonwealth; Rabbi A. Altman, Manchester; Prof. Sir Isaiah Berlin, Oxford; Sir Leon Simon, London; Chief Rabbi Kaplan, Paris; Prof. A. Baruch, Paris; Prof. André Neher, Strassbourg; Rabbi Y. Weinberg, Switzerland; Rabbi Pereira, Amsterdam; Rabbi Alfredo Toaff and Rabbi Elio Toaff, Rome; Rabbi Dante Lattes, Rome; Prof. Perlman, Brazil, and Judge René Cassin, Paris.

Gov't Wins Vote

(Continued from Page 1.)

that time over the question of women's suffrage in the Knesset. Yisrael which was against the *halacha* but which was nevertheless finally accepted by the Religious representatives. They had in 1948 also signed Israel's Declaration of Independence which incorporated the principle of complete equality for women despite its being against the *halacha*.

When Mr. Moshe Shapiro was Interior Minister he had ruled that a Jewish convert to Christianity was to be considered a Jew, and was entitled to admission to Israel under the Law of Return. "I would take issue with that view, and say he is not a Jew," the Prime Minister declared.

After replies are received from the scholars and religious authorities consulted by the Committee of Three the question would again be discussed by the Cabinet, and would probably also be brought before the Knesset.

Nothing had changed with regard to the Government's stand on religious questions, Mr. Ben-Gurion said. The only change was that the National Religious Party was now out of the Government. If this Government was a "Canaanite" one, why had the National Religious remained in it for 10 years. "I have an idea that our connection is not yet over," he said to Mr. Raphael.

P.M.'S ANNOUNCEMENT

The Prime Minister's announcement to the Cabinet on Sunday on the activities of the Committee of Three is understood to refer to the annulment of all registration instructions concerning children of mixed marriages, which have been in force since the establishment of the State.

The announcement repeated as a matter of fact the decision of the Committee of Three on July 21, thus reiterating that for the time being no instructions are in force for the registration of children of mixed marriages. Registration of such children will not take place until the Cabinet takes up the question again, following receipt of the answers from Jewish scholars consulted on the subject.

Registration of adults, however, will continue, provided that the person concerned declares bona fide that he is Jewish and is not an adherent of any other faith.

THE CARGAL COMPANY has received a confirmed order for 150,000 carton containers from the Agricultural Export Company for shipping 54 million eggs.

Willi Lichtenstein, Pantomimist, Dead

NIRIM. — The funeral took place here on Monday of Willi (Zeev) Lichtenstein, 29, the pantomimist, who died on Sunday of cancer.

The large crowd of mourners included members of his own settlement and neighbouring kibbutzim, and leaders of the Kibbutz Artzi. Actors and artists came from all over the country.

Lichtenstein jumped to fame suddenly when he won the first prize and a gold medal at the Moscow International Youth Festival in the summer of 1957. He had been well known in kibbutz circles, but after his return from Moscow, he appeared at the Theatre Club in Tel Aviv, and later organized an ensemble which performed at the kibbutz festival this past summer. By profession, he was a cowboy in the kibbutz he helped to found.

Russian Migrant Bird Shot

TIBERIAS.—The *mukhtar* of Rihaniya village, Jamal Hurseid, on Monday shot a starling to which was attached a capsule with a note reading "MOSKVA 250962."

It is believed that the bird was marked for research purposes, possibly to trace its course of migration to the south.

The *mukhtar* said that he bagged 52 starlings during the day's shooting.

Jaffa Pair Accused Of Revealing Secrets

TEL AVIV. — Two Arab residents of Jaffa were arraigned in the District Court on Monday morning on separate charges of passing information to the enemy.

Both Abu Abdul Magid Mussa and Sa'id Abdullah Shanir were accused of revealing military secrets to Arab Legion officers who interrogated them in an Old City jail where they were held after having separately crossed the border.

The two men denied their guilt. No date for the hearings has been set. *(Itim)*

Roll Named Adviser To J'lem Municipality

Mr. Yitzhak Roll, who was the Director of the Tenth Anniversary Exhibition, has been engaged by the Jerusalem Municipality as a part-time adviser on general economic development, improvement of the city, tourism and public relations. Mr. Roll told *The Jerusalem Post* that he is under temporary contract for a few months and began work on Monday.

POST Report Instrumental In Shepherd's Return from Jordan

By DAVID SLAV, Jerusalem Post Reporter

TIBERIAS.—A *Jerusalem Post* report published a year ago on the disappearance of Mahmud el-Hassan, 24, of the El-Hebb Beduin tribe in Lower Galilee, was read and remembered by a senior officer of the Arab Legion, and was instrumental in the return of the missing man to his family who had thought him dead.

Mahmud, a shepherd, vanished on a November night last year without a trace. Police investigated, but found no clues. His fellow tribesmen suspected their neighbours in Kibbutz Hokkuk of having murdered him. It took all the authority of the police to restrain the tribesmen from taking revenge. A *sulha* was arranged only a few months ago after the settlements' leaders swore a solemn oath that they had not spilt Mahmud's blood.

The security agencies continued their search, believing the man to be alive.

The Syrians, approached through the Mixed Armistice Commission, claimed that they had no Israel Arab answering to Mahmud's description in their hands.

The mystery was solved only recently, when an Israel Arab repatriated by the Jordanians reported that while imprisoned near Amman he had met a prisoner, from the El-Hebb tribe and named Mahmud el-Hassan. His description fitted the vanished man and Jordan was asked for further information.

Jordan Officer Cooperates

A formal search was unavailing, but the senior Jordan officer of the M.A.C. remembered having read a report on the case in *The Post*. This, he said, helped him to run down the man in a detention camp.

The officer had the charges of illegal entry into Jordan quashed and arranged for Mahmud's return to Israel through Mandelbaum Gate on Saturday.

At a dramatic family reunion on Monday, Mahmud met his wife, his father and his five brothers in the office of Police Superintendent Y. Bodinger. "Long live Israel and its police," shouted the el-Hebb tribesmen, overjoyed to see Mahmud back safe and sound. They also begged the forgiveness of the Hokkuk settlers for their suspicions.

Mahmud, who during his detention had no idea that he was believed dead, told them that three Syrian infiltrators had forced him at gunpoint to follow them 12 kilometres across the border to an army post. He was interrogated on conditions in Israel, brutally beaten, got little to eat and was refused repatriation.

After months of detention, he was taken blind-folded into the desert and told to walk off "that way, to Israel." For 19 hours he wandered without food or drink until he found a shepherd who told him that he was in Iraq.

Another four hours of walking brought him to a police station where he was held for illegal entry. He was sent to jail in Baghdad for 30 days. Because of the intervening revolt, his jail term actually lasted 50 days.

The Iraqis agreed not to hand him back to the Syrians and turned him over to the Arab Legion instead. There, the questioning started all over again, but he again spent several months in jail until his fortuitous release last week.

Tourist Gets Angry Police Get Goods

HAIFA. — An arriving tourist who objected to a search by customs officials, proclaiming loudly that "such treatment won't encourage visitors," was caught with IL10,000 worth of undeclared goods at the exit of the passenger hall in Haifa port on Sunday.

The man, who had said he had nothing to declare, aroused the suspicions of a constable as he was about to leave the hall. The policeman stopped him and discovered several watches in his pocket. The traveller remonstrated angrily: "This is not the way to attract tourism."

Undeterred, the constable continued searching the man's baggage and found nearly 1,000 silk kerchiefs, five expensive cameras, 12 camera lenses, photographic paper, six portable radios, a tape recorder, and several hearing aids.

The visitor explained he had not declared the goods because it "would not have been worthwhile" paying over IL5,000 in customs.

He was charged and later released. The goods were confiscated.

Change Made in Rules For Tax on Tickets

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Stamp duty will have to be paid as of January 1 on all tickets to performances by foreign artists playing in Israel. Until now, some of them have been tax-free.

The spokesman of the Department of Internal Revenue said on Monday that the department would consider whether to exempt the performances of artists who have already been promised relief from stamp duty.

A RESIDENT of Maoz Zion, in the Jerusalem Corridor, Shlomo Shlomo, 30, was jailed for four months on Monday by District Court Judge A. Eden, for committing bigamy. Shlomo's first wife, who was unable to bear children, found him the second wife. The women lived in separate dwellings.

Cables in Brief

EXPLORER. — Sir Hubert Wilkins, the 70-year-old explorer, was found dead in his hotel room at Framingham, Massachusetts, on Monday. He explored both the Arctic and Antarctic, and commanded the Nautilus Arctic submarine expedition in 1931.

ADMIRAL. — Admiral Oscar Brader, who led the First U.S. naval unit into Tokyo Bay to occupy Japan at the end of World War II, died at his home at Glen Cove, New York, on Sunday. He was 68.

HOSPITAL. — Italian hospital workers, including nurses who are not members of Catholic religious orders, began a three-day strike throughout the country on Monday to back demands for higher pay and improved holiday schedules. Strike-bound hospitals had emergency staff to look after patients in wards and operating rooms.

'QUAKE. — Four earthquake tremors shook southern California on Sunday night causing some minor damage but no casualties.

Posed Parents to Get Soldier's Death Benefits

TEL AVIV. — An elderly couple was on Monday fined IL2,000 by the Tel Aviv District Court for having posed as the parents of a soldier killed in the War of Liberation and having collected a total of IL8,000 compensation [illegible] the Army.

Yonas and Haya Alper, both 67, had applied for compensation due to the parents of Avraham Alper, their nephew killed in the Latrun fighting. Between 1951 and 1955 they were paid IL8,000 by the Army on the basis of their claim.

However, the real parents had died of starvation in a German concentration camp during World War II, a fact brought to the attention of the Ministry of Defence in 1956 by Joel Alper, Avraham's elder brother, who came to Israel from Canada. Avraham had immigrated in 1948 as a ward of Youth Aliya, had enlisted in the Army and was killed shortly after.

In view of the accuseds' confession of guilt and their promise to restore the money, the prosecution asked the Court to impose only a fine.

In their defence, the Alpers declared that they had raised Avraham as their own child after his parents' death and that in his letters he referred to them as "mother and father." He had promised to support them if they came to Israel, and it was only on their arrival in this country in 1951 that they discovered that he had died. *(Itim)*

Toy Fund Parcels Go Out Tomorrow

Order reigns in the Toy Fund packing centres as parcels are being readied for the police vans which start on their happiness tours at 6 a.m. Wednesday morning. Relays of volunteer workers are sorting at top speed the masses of toys which are still coming in.

One of our regular contributors, Mrs. Rebecca Afischiner, this year brought us a lovely Indian hand-painted scarf, for which we realized IL25 for the Toy Fund. In Ramot Hashavim, Mrs. Edith Hollaender did a complete job of rounding up the village to collect IL117, as well as a large assortment of toys. Mrs. Hollaender did her job by foot in between taking care of a large chicken run.

Meira, Mauria and Shulamit Goldberg won first prizes from the Mayor of Jerusalem last Purim with their original costumes — in the form of books of the Bible. The costumes turned up Monday afternoon as a novel contribution which will help some kindergarten put on attractive performances. They also left four times "Hai" for each of the sisters. —Shira, the youngest having been born after Purim.

From New York, Mrs. Alexander Muller writes that she was in Israel last summer and visited some of the border villages. So she organized a small collection among her friends and has sent in five cheques totalling $45. The Golden Age Club of Mt. Carmel has also voted the Toy Fund IL35.

With the IL1,004,800 which came in on Monday, cash contributions now stand at IL8,637,182. Only five days left to the first candle. Hurry your contributions. Yesterday's contributors include:

IL100 Israel Discount Bank; Accadia, King David, Dan Hotel Management.

IL50 Mercaz Tnuva; The Foreign Trade Bank Ltd., Tel Aviv, Keshet Ltd., Ramat Gan.

IL35 The Golden Age Club on Mt. Carmel.

IL25 Osem Ltd., Tel Aviv. Received for sale of Miss Rebecca Afischiner's Indian scarf donated to the Toy Fund: Dr. Hayman; Judean Gas Co.; Teva Ltd., Jerusalem, Israelectra Ltd., Haifa.

IL20 L.F.T. on occasion of the birth of his first grandson, Tel Aviv. Anonymous, Jerusalem.

IL18 Hai for Dr. George Halpern's 80th birthday from B. & R. and H. & S. Jerusalem. In memory of our dear grandpa Yoshua Landau from Barbara & Michael Heller of Vancouver B.C., Canada.

$ 10 Alexander Muller; Selma Halpern; William North, Rose S. Rudd; all of New York City. "Henry Unna, Petah Tikva, as birthday gift for Ilse Unna." Mr. Schuyler Lawrence of Wysox, Pa. U.S.A. Mr. David H. Lurie, Utica New York.

Inner Compulsion Drove Me to Shoot — Blitz

TEL AVIV. — Raphael Blitz, accused of the murder of Ya'acov Piatelli, on Monday denied that he had aimed at the crowd queueing up for the Zafon Cinema on the night of August 21, 1957, when he fired five shots during his getaway from the unsuccessful holdup of the theatre box office. Piatelli was fatally wounded by one of the shots and another man injured by a second.

In an unsworn statement to the District Court from the prisoner's dock, Blitz claimed he fired the shots to deter pursuit. With Blitz's statement, the defence closed its case. The two sides will begin their summing up before Judge M. Kennet on Wednesday.

The accused traced out the events of the night of the murder on a large map of the area displayed in court. He related that he had misgivings about going through with the robbery when he saw the long queue lined up outside the theatre but he was driven on by an inner compulsion." By the time he drew his gun and stood face to face with the cashier, he was no longer concerned with the outcome of the robbery but only with proving to himself that he "was capable of it," he declared in a quiet voice.

His first three shots were directed into the wall of the lobby — to discourage the cashier from pursuit and to disperse the crowd. His fourth, aimed into empty space, he was sure would not hit anyone. The fifth was fired at some distance from the theatre in a deserted street, he declared.

Toronto Study Group Leaves for Home

LYDDA AIRPORT. — Seventeen members of the Toronto-U.I.A. mission left for home on Monday by B.E.A. after spending a fortnight studying Israel's requirements now that a new wave of immigration is expected. The leader of the mission, Mr. Arthur Minden, is remaining in the country for another week. *(Itim)*

Army Conscript M.D. May Solve Crisis in Eilat State Hospital

By SHALOM COHEN, Jerusalem Post Reporter

After a months-long search for a second physician for the Eilat Government Hospital, the Ministry of Health has found a young doctor willing to serve for a year in lieu of military service. Whether he does so, however, depends on whether the joint committee for service in villages and border settlements continues to regard Eilat as a village.

Eilat (population about 5,000), despite its growth since the Sinai Campaign, officially is still designated as a village, but several members of the committee consider this to be an anachronism, it is understood.

The committee is composed of representatives of the Ministry of Health and other ministries, and of the medical organizations. Its function is to recommend persons liable for call-up to serve for a period in villages or border settlements.

Favourable Decision

On being informed by the Ministry of Health that a favourable decision would solve the hospital's problem for a year, the committee has promised to arrive at a decision by December 15.

The Ministry, meanwhile, is continuing to urge Dr. M. Gellman, the hospital's sole physician who had threatened to resign unless help was forthcoming, to remain at his post.

As a temporary measure, a doctor is being sent to Eilat by the Tel Hashomer hospital. He is due to leave on Tuesday (today), and will probably soon be replaced by another doctor, also for a short period.

It is learned that the Treasury this week decided to cut by 60 per cent the Ministry of Health's suggested budget for Eilat. (Ministry allocations are now being submitted to the Treasury, to be approved later by the Government). It is understood that the drastic cut will not affect Eilat hospital accommodation but is likely to retard the development of health services generally. In cases of urgent need, the Ministry has in the past adopted the practice of transferring allocations from one item to another.

A quarantine station for Eilat is now being planned by the Ministry, which hopes to start construction in April.

THREE STUDENTS in the second semester of the Personnel Management course of the Technion Extension Division, received on Monday scholarships totalling IL525 from the A. Rosenberg scholarship fund, established by the Manufacturers Association of Israel in memory of the late chief engineer of the Electric Wire Co.

Jorge Garcia Granados
Guatemala City

Stella Rieger
Herzliya-Pituah

MARRIED

Rome, Nov. 30, 1958

Kibbutz Kfar Hanassi
expresses its condolences
to Mrs. Williams, Louis and Ruth
at the untimely passing of
PHIL WILLIAMS

Kvutzat Amiad
extend their deep sympathy
to Mrs. BESSIE WILLIAMS, LOUIS and RUTH
on the tragic loss of their beloved husband and father
PHIL WILLIAMS

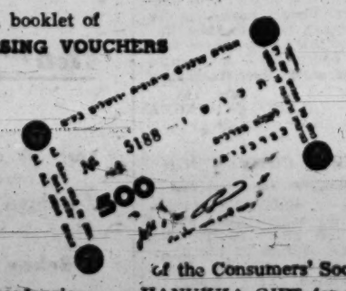
The Members of
Kfar Mordechai
mourn the tragic death of
PHIL WILLIAMS
and express their condolences to the bereaved family.

Kibbutz Yasur
regrets the untimely passing of
PHIL WILLIAMS
and expresses its condolences to the bereaved family.

The members of
Kibbutz Beth Ha'emek
extend condolences
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at the untimely passing of
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WELFARE SHAKE-UP

STUDIES and surveys intended to provide a basis for the reform or improvement of government ministries are always welcome, whatever the circumstances that bring them about. And despite the usual apprehension with which one may be inclined to view such developments in an election year, nevertheless we can only welcome the decision to examine the status and functioning of the Welfare Ministry. It is altogether possible that this Ministry, as well as those of Posts and Police, would be organized quite differently if it were not for the exigencies of coalition government. But it is understandable that the Cabinet should not wish to make a major redistribution of portfolios with elections less than a year off.

If the present reshuffle of the ministries vacated last June by the National Religious Party is to produce a study of the structure and functions of the Welfare Ministry, it will be none to soon to take its observations and recommendations seriously, for a revision and overhaul are long overdue. In a country encouraging large-scale immigration as Israel does, and one in which about 25 per cent of this immigration consists of social cases, social welfare becomes a concept far broader than what is known in other countries, a fact which may be overlooked by foreign experts.

There can be little doubt that certain basic functions of the Welfare Ministry have been neglected almost from its inception. With the portfolio in the hands of the religious parties all this time, the Ministry has become a religious preserve. This in turn affected the beneficiaries of its patronage, who may have felt that support of the religious cause might increase their expected pittance. While one may disagree with certain findings in Prof. Klein's second report, which was recently submitted to the Social Welfare Public Council, it does seem to be the view of this American expert social worker that the Welfare Ministry has been just about the worst administered of all government departments.

There are certain basic functions of every state which should be carried out in a spirit of true impartiality since they are rightfully owing to every citizen, and among these are education, health, and social welfare, which should never become a counter in political bargaining. In the fields of education and health services the State has already proved its ability to provide for its citizens regardless of their political creeds or origins. It is now up to the Government to raise the standards of social work to a comparable level.

Since the pressure of the impending elections will be felt increasingly as the year rolls along, it is more important than ever to divest the Ministry of Welfare of political influence and partisan patronage. Dr. Lotan, who has been invited by the Government to prepare the study of the Ministry's structure and functions, is certainly most suited for the carrying out of the task.

However, whatever his recommendations turn out to be, the future activities of the Ministry will have to enjoy a greater degree of cooperation on the part of other ministries, especially the Finance Ministry. Perhaps certain of its functions can be transferred to other departments, but the central concern for social welfare will remain its own, and we may hope that Dr. Lotan's report will show the way to real reform and efficiency.

ISRAEL SHIPS MAY MAKE NORWAY RUN

LYDDA AIRPORT. — Israel's right to send ships to Norway was affirmed at the meeting of European shippers operating in the Middle East held at Bremen last week, Mr. Paul Levinson, of the Zim Management, said on arrival here late Sunday night.

Norway had earlier objected to the introduction of Israel ships on the Mediterranean-Norway run. (Itim)

First of a Series of Extracts from Randolph Churchill's 'The Suez Story'

WHEN EDEN TOOK UP NASSER'S CHALLENGE

Beginning today, The Jerusalem Post presents a series of excerpts from Randolph Churchill's sensational new book, "The Suez Story." In his introduction, Mr. Churchill expressed his disgust at Britain's let-down by her allies, referred to "absolute collusion between France and Israel," pointed out "that British leaders were aware" and wrote that Mr. Ben-Gurion had been given an "ultimatum" as to the date of the opening of the Sinai campaign.



RANDOLPH CHURCHILL

ON July 26, 1956, Colonel Nasser announced that Egypt intended to nationalise the Suez Canal. The shareholders would be paid according to the last prices on the Paris Bourse (this would have cost Nasser £56m.). And the Canal would be Egypt's—and its annual $100m. revenue would be used for building the great Aswan Dam. He told a deliriously excited crowd in Alexandria:

We shall build the High Dam on the skulls of 120,000 Egyptian workmen who died in building the Suez Canal (the actual figure was 1,394). We shall industrialise Egypt and compete with the West.... With the revenue from the company we shall not look to Britain and U.S.A. for their $70m. grant... Egypt will build the Aswan Dam without pressure from any nation.

The Prime Minister was giving a dinner party at 10 Downing Street in honour of King Feisal of Iraq when this disagreeable piece of news arrived. Among the guests were Ministers, military leaders, and two representatives of the Opposition, Mr. Hugh Gaitskell and Sir Hartley Shawcross. Sir Anthony had every reason to be in a good mood, for just before he received his guests he had returned from a meeting of the 1922 Committee of Tory back-benchers, which he had expected to be rowdy and critical, but which ended in his being thanked "for the way in which he is carrying out his heavy responsibilities." It was towards the end of the meal that news of Nasser's speech in Alexandria was brought in.

Urgent Discussions

As soon as the guests had left, Eden asked four of the five Cabinet Ministers who were present at the dinner, Lord Salisbury, Lord Kilmuir, Lord Home and Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, to remain behind for urgent discussions. Sir Anthony, however, found it possible to dispense with the advice of his Minister of Works, Mr. Patrick Buchan-Hepburn, who had also been at the dinner. The Chief of the Air Staff, Air Marshal Sir Dermot Boyle, was already there, and he was later joined by Lord Mountbatten, the First Sea Lord, and Field Marshal Sir Gerald Templer, the C.I.G.S. Later still the French Ambassador, M. Chauvel, and the American chargé d'affaires, Mr. Andrew Foster, were invited to call. These talks went on until two o'clock in the morning, and it is believed that M. Mollet, the French Prime Minister, telephoned Eden in those early hours.

For many years there had been a project to build a High Dam (the adjective refers not to the height of the proposed dam but to its distance up the Nile) at Aswan in order to conserve the waters of the Nile, and to add to the fertility of the Nile Delta. Many experts have suggested that Aswan is not the right place to build a dam. However, there was a sort of obsession in the minds of the Egyptian political leaders and among the readers of the Press throughout the world that this would be a good and magnificent thing to do. Americans who were at that time prepared to spend a lot of money round the world in order to preempt against the Russians were keen to play a leading part in this enterprise. On December 18, 1955, the Americans and British made their offer to contribute loans towards the Aswan Dam — America $56m., Britain $15m. and the World Bank conditional upon these two loans being made, $200m. Egypt was left to contribute the balance ($1,000m.).

This arrangement was utterly unrealistic, because as anyone should have seen, most of all the World Bank, Egypt was not in a position to meet its side of the bargain. By April 1956 it became clear that the Egyptian leaders were going in the opposite direction. It was announced they had mortgaged $200m. worth of unplanted cotton for Czech-produced MIGs and for Stalin tanks, and on July 9 their budget for the coming year showed a rise in military expenditure from 18 per cent to 25 per cent of the total, and the Egyptian Government's intention to spend £E54m. on arms and only £E2.9m. on the Dam.

These financial considerations must have weighed with the Americans as much as did Nasser's purchase of arms from Russia and the Iron Curtain countries, which enabled the Soviet Union to obtain a foothold in the Middle East; for the object of the American loan was to keep Egypt on the side of the West. Internally also there were pressures on the American Secretary of State to abandon his proposed loan to Egypt. Congress was making its annual demands for a cut in foreign aid, and early in July the Senate Appropriations Committee actually asked Dulles to abandon the Dam project. The Cotton Lobby of the Senate also approached the Secretary of State, pointing out that the Dam would bring under cultivation an additional two million acres of Egyptian soil which might force down world cotton prices.

Offers Withdrawn

On April 17 Ahmed Hussein, the Egyptian Ambassador to the United States, returned to Washington and announced that Egypt definitely wanted Western aid for the Dam. Previously Egypt had been toying with the idea of getting Russia interested. Now, however, they were making it quite clear that they relied upon the United States for support. That also was the day when the Senate Cotton Lobby made its representations to Mr. Dulles. It is believed that it was on the following day that Dulles informed Eden of his intention to withdraw the offer.

On July 19 Dulles, in the course of a long conversation in the late afternoon with the Egyptian Ambassador, informed him of his decision to withdraw assistance for the Dam. In fact, news of this decision had already got around to Cairo just as Nasser was leaving Yugoslavia after an eight-day visit to Tito. He arrived in Cairo shortly after midnight on July 20 accompanied by Nehru. What should have been a crowning triumph for Nasser, after consorting for two weeks with the two leading neutralists, Nehru and Tito, must have been a moment of exasperation, if not of humiliation.

Whether or not Britain was consulted beforehand by the American Government, it was obvious that the British Government had no serious objections to the American decision, for early on the following day Britain also withdrew her offer on the Aswan Dam; Sir Harold Caccia, then Deputy Under-Secretary of State at the Foreign Office, informed the Egyptian Ambassador of this decision at the Foreign Office. That day, President Eisenhower and Mr. Dulles flew to Panama for an official visit. A Cabinet meeting was held in London, and Mr. Menzies, the Australian Prime Minister, also had an opportunity of having a few words with the Prime Minister when he went to say goodby to him at No. 10 before leaving for Australia. July 20 was a Moslem holiday, so there was no immediate reaction from Cairo to the Anglo-American decision.

U.S. Changes Policy

THE Aswan decision marked a drastic change in American policy towards Egypt. When Dulles became Secretary of State three years before, one of his first actions was to make an extended tour of the Middle East and of Southern Asia. From Cairo Dulles informed the world that the American people regarded General Nagib as "one of the outstanding Free World leaders of the post-war period," and that they admired the courage with which he had approached the many problems besetting Egypt. Understanding of the Egyptian viewpoint, he said, had been enhanced to such an extent as a result of discussions with the Egyptian leaders that he was able to give the opinion that the problem of the British military bases in the Suez Canal area should be met by "a solution consistent with full Egyptian sovereignty, with a phased withdrawal of foreign troops." As a further mark of esteem Mr. Dulles presented General Nagib with a silver-plated Colt revolver inscribed: "To General Nagib from his friend Dwight D. Eisenhower." "This," said Mr. Dulles, "is not for shooting. It is to defend yourself.

The Secretary of State's visit to other parts of the Middle East, including his conversations with officials of the Arabian-American Oil Company (Armaco) in Saudi Arabia as well as his talks with Mr. Nehru in Delhi, all served to confirm him in his views that friendship with Egypt and the Arab States had to be an essential part of his foreign policy. On his return to Washington he emphasized that the U.S. had to discard the appearance of giving any support to colonialism in the Middle East, that the United States' policy had become unnecessarily ambiguous in not making it clear that America had no intention of defending the old colonial interests of France and Britain, and that, most regrettably, the deep suspicions of the colonial Powers in that area also extended to the U.S. because of her association with France and Britain in the Atlantic alliance.

This was the basis of the Middle East policy that Dulles was to pursue for two and a half years. In the execution of that policy he was aided by Mr. George Allen, head of the Middle East section of the State Department, whose dislike of colonialism was well known, and by the American Ambassador in Cairo, Mr. Charles Byroade, who was an avowed personal admirer of Colonel Nasser's. This was a policy that did not greatly endear Mr. Dulles to the British Government; but the Middle East was not a subject on which Dulles frequently consulted his English friends. It was not until September 1955 that Dulles thought it necessary to join with Britain in making a statement on Middle East policy, and then it was the subject of Russian arms for Egypt that impelled him to do this.

The entry of the Soviet Union into the Middle East as suppliers of arms to Nasser made Dulles angry. If the Egyptians wanted arms they could obtain them from Washington — and silver-plated ones at that. Nevertheless, old ideas died hard and in a final effort to go one better than the Russians he announced in December 1955 America's willingness to make a loan towards the building of the Aswan Dam. But the continued ingratitude that Nasser was now showing in inviting the Russians into Egypt (and apart from arms there was a stream of technical advisers, and the staff of the Russian Embassy in Cairo increased from 40 to 150) irked Mr. Dulles, and he began to think of changing his policy entirely. News of the Czech arms deal in April finally decided him, and his first action was to move to other posts Mr. Allen and Mr. Byroade. With their disappearance from the Middle Eastern councils of the State Department, the way was open for a complete reversal of the policies with which they had been associated, and for Mr. Dulles to withdraw the offer for the Dam.



Sir Anthony Eden, who, believing the nation to be behind him, took swift action when the Egyptian Government nationalized the Suez Canal in July 1956.

Russia Bluffing

The fear that the Russians would take advantage of this decision and finance the Dam project themselves proved baseless. Mr. Dulles had clearly weighed up this consideration and decided that this was just a Russian bluff. And very quickly on July 21 Mr. Shepilov, the Russian Foreign Minister, announced that his country had no immediate intention of financing the Dam. The truth is that the Russians did not have enough money, or equipment, or skill and manpower available for the High Dam. Many strategists in the West would, indeed, have preferred the Russians to build a dam at Aswan rather than a dam on the Dnieper. Wisely, however, the Russians decided they could not afford both — and settled for the Dnieper. They had learned from Britain and the United States that the reward for pouring money into the countries of the Middle East was often the hostility of the native populations.

To the Egyptians, who had been growing accustomed to being bun-fed by the Americans, the decision not to help with the Aswan Dam came as a dreadful shock. Nasser, however, set about his revenge coolly and purposefully, and the detailed planning for the takeover of the Canal by Egypt was skilful and comprehensive. Such were the main events which led up to Nasser's seizure of the Canal.

Eden Acts Swiftly

SIR Anthony Eden acted swiftly and resolutely when confronted with Nasser's challenge. Only a few hours after his late-night talks with Ministers and Service chiefs, he was on the telephone again to Paris, and after Lord Home had seen the High Commissioners for the Commonwealth countries, Sir Anthony went to the House of Commons to make a statement:

This unilateral decision of the Egyptian Government to expropriate the Suez Canal Company without notice, and a breach of the concession agreements, affects the rights and interests of many nations. We are consulting other governments immediately concerned with regard to the serious situation thus created. The consultations will cover both the effect of this arbitrary action on the operation of the Suez Canal and also the wider questions which arise..

We have got in touch with the U.S. Government and the French Government, and are in touch with a number of governments of the Commonwealth. I would ask the House not to press me to say more at this moment. The situation must be handled with firmness and care. I undertake to give the fullest information to the House at every stage.

High-handed Act

Mr. Gaitskell, for the Labour Party, identified himself with many of the Prime Minister's remarks, and "deeply deplored the high-handed and totally unjustifiable step by the Egyptian Government." Mr Clement Davies for the Liberal Party described the nationalization as a "deplorable action." But it was left to Mr. R.T. Paget, Labour Member of Parliament for Northhampton, to steal the thunder, when he compared Colonel Nasser's technique with that of Hitler, and asked the Prime Minister whether he was "aware of the consequences of not answering force with force until it is too late."

The sentiments expressed in the House of Commons during the short time of questioning were reflected throughout the country, and both on July 27 and July 28 the newspapers were almost unanimous in their condemnation of Nasser's action.

When on Sunday, 29 July, 1956, the representatives of Britain (Sir Anthony Eden), France (M. Pineau, the Foreign Minister) and the United States (Mr. Robert Murphy of the State Department) met in London to discuss the Egyptian crisis, the British and the French Governments were assured of the almost universal support of the peoples of their countries for any steps taken to check Nasser. Public opinion was no longer prepared to accept the tardy and ineffective way in which the British Government had been reacting to increasingly dynamic challenges in the Middle East. Many people still retained fresh in their memories the complete failure of the British Government to accept the challenge of Glubb Pasha's dismissal from the Arab legion in the previous March. There were some, indeed, who held that Britain's failure to act firmly then was at least in part to blame for the insolent challenge that Nasser had now thrown down.

In Parliament the Government continued to receive almost unanimous support. Mr. Gaitskell made a speech in the Commons debate on August 2 condemning Nasser's action in forceful terms:

We cannot forget that Colonel Nasser has repeatedly boasted of his intention to create an Arab Empire from the Atlantic to the Persian Gulf. He has made a number of inflammatory speeches against us, has continually attempted subversion in Jordan and other Arab states, and has persistently threatened Israel and made it plain that it is his purpose and intention to destroy Israel if he possibly can. Here, if ever there was, is clear enough notice of aggression...

Obviously there are circumstances in which we might be compelled to use force, in self-defence or as part of some collective defence measures. I do not object to the precautionary steps which the Prime Minister has announced. Any Government would have to do that as we had to do it during the Persian crisis...

I think we were right to react sharply to this move. If nothing were done it would have serious consequences for all of us, and especially for the Western powers.

All the Labour backbenchers who spoke in the debate, with the exception of Mr. William Worbey, supported the Government's actions with all the eloquence that they could command. Mr. Herbert Morrison, who had nad some experience of these matters when he was Foreign Secretary at the time of the Abadan crisis went even further:

I hope.... that the world may know that Britain, France and the U.S.A. stand together. If the U.S.A. will not stand with us, we may have to stand without them.

The day before this debate, August 1, a London "Times" leader entitled "Resisting the Aggressor" said: "Quibbling over whether Nasser was legally entitled to make the grab will delight the finicky and comfort the faint-hearted, but entirely misses the real issues." When Parliament adjourned for the summer recess on August 3, Sir Anthony Eden must have felt that whatever steps he was going to take and whatever the success of his policy, at any rate he had so far been carrying the nation with him.

Gaitskell Alarmed

But during the August Bank Holiday weekend left-wing Socialists began to make themselves heard. They made representations to Mr. Gaitskell and wrote letters to "The Times" regretting their Leader's speech on August 2. Gleefully they pointed to the final remarks in Mr. Gaitskell's speech which referred to the use of force only under United Nations auspices. As news of troop movements became more widely known, Mr. Gaitskell appeared alarmed at the position into which his speech, which had so generously supported the Prime Minister's policy, was placing him. Together with Mr. Alfred Robens, the Shadow Cabinet's spokesman on Foreign Affairs, and Mr. James Griffiths, deputy leader of the Labour Party, Mr. Gaitskell called on the Prime Minister on August 14, to explain their newly adopted attitude about referring to the United Nations before using force. They asked Eden to give an undertaking that he was not preparing to use force unless in accordance with the United Nations Charter. This the Prime Minister refused to do, and from that moment the Labour Party opposed by every means all further steps taken by the Government that might enable Britain to solve the Suez problem by herself or with her allies.

(To be continued tomorrow)

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Postal Rates were raised yesterday. (From the Press)

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YESTERDAY'S PRESS

AG's Press Charges Queried

Ha'aretz (non-party) rejects the Attorney's General's charges that the press is guilty of contempt of court and responsible for recent embezzlements. In the first place, our editors have demonstrated often enough their sense of responsibility and their discretion in deciding what to publish; in the second place, contempt of court means directly insulting a court, of which no paper has been guilty; and as for embezzlements, the press merely records offences and cannot by a long shot be accused of generating them.

Herut writes that Moshe Dayan is doing the nation a great service by candidly telling his Natanya audience on Friday that in his (party's) view "the stones of Hebron are no better than our stones" and that they do not contain oil, which proves that the speaker's party is bereft of all national ideological values and is merely interested in material advantages.

Davar (Histadrut) observes that the Herut conference that just ended was replete with fanfare, rhetoric and high ideas which neither leader Menahem Begin nor his comrades know how to implement. Begin's window dressing conceals an empty shop and all that he has to propose to the Israel public is a sad and comical imitation of Fascism.

Although the minors' registration directives have been suspended, writes **Hatzofe** (National Religious), the government persists in its anti-*halakha* stand and threatens to split the nation. Such a government has no right to exist. In advancing its motion for non-confidence, the paper announces, its party will rally all faithful Jews in a move to force the Ben-Gurion-Bar Yehuda combination out of office. **Kol Ha'am** (Communist) avers that Ben-Gurion's "cat and mouse" game with the Orthodox round the question of who is a Jew reveals the moral rot of the rulers who are ready to speculate in everything, even the holiest values.

Omer (Histadrut) hails the Tel Aviv plan to "take more policemen out of the offices and put them on the streets" but feels that together with that the force should inaugurate an intensive public education campaign, since without the public's cooperation no police programme can succeed, especially in a crowded and heterogenous city such as Tel Aviv.

Greeting the study group from Burma, **Lamerhav** (Ahdut Ha'avoda) expresses the hope that in the process of imparting our experience and achievements to our guests we shall ask ourselves to what extent we ourselves are implementing our ideals.

Al Hamishmar (Mapam) comes out against the referendum and constituency elections.

Information Ready For Immigrants to Moshav

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Whereas your article on Family Reception Centres (your issue of November 7) was on the whole written in a very constructive manner I should like to comment on some statements which I was astounded to read, made by an *oleh* at the Reception Centre at Moshav Habonim.

It is claimed that bad financial advice was given in England; that no information was given on army service; that nothing was mentioned about *moshavim shitufim* prior to his *aliya*.

This immigrant received what I believe to be correct and sufficient information on all the above points during conversations held with him. In addition, he was supplied (as are all of our applicants) with printed literature consisting of:

1) Green Booklet on "Tnuat Hamoshavim," by I. Korn.

2) Information sheets dealing with the training farm at Shadmot Dvora, and with conditions in *moshav* Orot and *moshav shitufi* Beit-Hever.

All immigrants also receive an "Immigrant Guide" which, among other things, has an appendix dealing with army service. The points regarding ry working capital are all *moshav shitufi* and necessary working capital are all covered in the afore-mentioned stencils.

Although I understand very well that literature does not cancel out the need for verbal information, it is incorrect for any one to claim that he was not fully informed about these basic and elementary facts.

There are many difficulties which we will overcome with time and hard work. Unfortunately, however, some will invariably remain. One of these, and the most awkward, will be a human being's frailties and above all his ability to ignore facts that are not to his liking, and to forget that which he prefers not to remember.

I will, however, take note and endeavour to learn from this most enlightening experience.

Yours, etc.
URI SELLA
"Haikar Ha'oved" Emissary.
London, November.

We are informed by the secretary of the "Haikar Haoved" that a new booklet is now in print which they hope contains all the relevant information. Ed. J.P.

Readers' Letters

GERMAN FILMS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I hope you will continue to publish a letter a day on the subject of German films until the disgraceful practice of importing these films is discontinued.

In the meantime let me congratulate Miriam Tal on her outspoken letter. I can explain the mystery in this matter. People queue up for this trash because they like it. But this is no reason why the competent authorities should admit such rubbish.

Yours, etc.
B. ROSENBERGER
Haifa, November 24.

HERUT CONVENTION

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I should like to express my astonishment at the way you have reported Mr. Begin's address at the opening session of the Herut Convention. Your report is not only incorrect but shows prejudice and bias.

Mr. Begin did not propose the breaking up of the Histadrut; he proposed that the economic enterprises be separated from the trade union functions. He did not say that foreign embassies should be forced to transfer their seats to Jerusalem but that they should be persuaded to do so.

Yours, etc.
ROSY SCHREIBER
Tel Aviv, November 25.

The Jerusalem Post's reporter regrets the inaccuracies that crept into his report which had to be transmitted around midnight from Tel Aviv under pressure of the paper's deadline — after a two-hour address for which no advance press release had been prepared — Editor, J. P.

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